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Southeast Asia Report



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12 April 1985

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AUSTRALIA

PAPER URGES 'CLOSER MUTUAL DEFENSE' WITH U.S.

BK220150 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 6 Mar 85 p 6

[Editorial: "We Need a Strong Treaty With the U.S."]

[Text] The cancellation of the ANZUS Council meeting means that the treaty which since 1951 has been the basis of Australia's defence policy is all but worthless as an effective military alliance. But the reassessment of the needs of our national security which is now called for could enable us to enter into an even closer mutual defence commitment with the United States.

We live in a region which is becoming increasingly dangerous and unpredictable. We have already seen newly independent Vanuatu looking longingly towards the Soviet Union's versatile surrogate, Cuba. What is happening in New Caledonia is additional, alarming evidence of increasing political volatility in the South Pacific.

Only the most rash pundit would predict with confidence what might happen in Indonesia or Papua New Guinea over the next decade or what designs against their neighbours might be exhibited over the coming years by the ever-aggressive Vietnam and by South-East Asian regimes influenced by Islamic fundamentalism.

There is no nation with which we have closer ideological, cultural and economic ties than the U.S. While any partnership between our two countries must obviously provide much greater protection to us than to the U.S. we are not an insignificant power. We occupy a strategic position in the world and our future military co-operation could be invaluable, if not essential, to our American ally. It would be to Australia's unquestionable advantage if we could obtain a firmer American commitment to our defence.

While his comments on ANZUS do not justify his deeds, Mr Lange is correct in claiming that the treaty neither makes mention of nuclear warships nor provides guarantees of American military assistance to its Antipodean allies. It does not contain the specific guarantees given under NATO by the U.S. to its European allies.

Those who wish to maintain ANZUS may be tempted to understate the seriousness of what has happened to it, on the wishful assumption that the New Zealand Labour Party will change its mind or that Mr Lange's Government will not last.

The first hope is scarcely sustainable, and, whatever public opinion polls may indicate, the next general election in New Zealand is not due until the middle of 1987 and Labour has a large parliamentary majority. History is moving so quickly, not least in our region, that more than two years is much too long to leave the very essence of our defence strategy in a discreet twilight.

Mr Hawke's cancellation of the ANZUS Council meeting is a proper recognition of the magnitude of his New Zealand counterpart's breaking of ranks, but it is likely to encourage the increasing resentment of the anti-nuclear activists in the ALP [Australian Labor Party].

It is perhaps in order to avoid further faction fighting within the ALP that Mr Hawke has said that he will not try to establish a new bilateral military alliance with the U.S. but will seek to enter into a separate "arrangement" with the Americans as with New Zealand. This is unlikely to diminish the neutralist zeal of his left-wing colleagues, and it will deny him the chance to negotiate a more binding and explicit treaty with our major ally.

Our mutually defensive association should be no weaker than that of the members of NATO. The present virtual dissolution of ANZUS could give us the opportunity to cement such a new alliance. It is too good an opportunity to be thrown away because of domestic political difficulties.

CSO: 4200/684

AUSTRALIA

DAILY BACKS HAWKE'S STAND ON U.S. ALLIANCE

BK220404 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 7 Mar 85 p 10

[Editorial: "Firm Commitment from Mr Hawke"]

[Text] Mr Hawke's categorical reaffirmation of his commitment to Australia's military alliance with the United States will deservedly regain for him much of the public confidence lost by the Government's handling of the MX missile controversy.

His declaration on the necessity of joint defence facilities in Australia and the visits of American ships to our ports is unambiguous. His assurance that he "won't be...prime minister...when those things of central and continuing importance to our security are at risk" could hardly be clearer.

The force of his statement might appear to be somewhat weakened by his subsequent remark that "Australians do not want, and they certainly won't have it while they have me as Prime Minister, a dogmatic prime minister who says once any decision is made you must under any changed circumstances adhere to that. But the public is entitled to assume that this qualification relates to the application of our over-all defence policy rather than to its basic principles.

It is also possible to question his comment that his refusal of assistance with the MX missile tests was "a minor, passing thing." It is no doubt his intention that there will be no further incidents of this kind. Nonetheless, the Government's ultimate decision on the proposed tests indicated a reluctance to take a similar risk to those constantly taken by our American ally in the cause of defending the democracies.

However, the basic thrust of Mr Hawke's understanding is not in question. He has unequivocally dissociated himself from the Lange Government. We can now be assured that American warships, with or without nuclear weapons and whether or not they are powered by nuclear energy, will be welcomed to our harbours by the Federal Government. Under the Hawke Government the future of North-West Cape, Pine Gap and other joint Australian-American military facilities will be secure.

The Prime Minister's statement might upset some of the unilateral disarmers and neutralists within the Australian Labor Party. But it is unlikely that even a handful of Federal Caucus members would be prepared to jeopardise a Labor government or their seats by venting their objections in public. He should, however, take full advantage of his standing as party leader to convince the coming national and State ALP conferences of the folly of the course taken by New Zealand Labour.

He need have no doubt that the public at large will support his position by a large majority. Even in New Zealand, where Mr Lange is enjoying some perhaps temporary popularity as a valiant underdog, opinion polls have shown that most people would not support the bans on American ships if it meant the end of ANZUS.

But, whether his stand is popular or not, Mr Hawke is behaving as a responsible prime minister. Unless Australia can be adequately defended, all of our domestic achievements, however magnificent, will be valueless. His renewed commitment to the American alliance will be heartfully endorsed by all but a few of his fellow-Australians.

CSO: 4200/684

AUSTRALIA

PAPER RAPS GOVERNMENT'S FOREIGN POLICY

EK211715 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12 Mar 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Foreign Policy is Sliding Into Chaos"]

[Text] Mr Hayden's forlorn pilgrimage through South-East Asia is now coming to an end with Australia's already rickety international standing shakier than it had been before he set forth.

The Foreign Minister's expedition has failed in its apparent purpose, the organising of a conference on the future of Kampuchea, at which the Australian government, having presumably acquired gifts of persuasion little short of the miraculous, was to bring together communist Vietnam and its neighbours in the Association of South-East Asian Nations. Far from us the universal acclamation that such an unlikely diplomatic coup would have brought, Mr Hayden's plunge into the murky waters of Indo-China can only have increased doubts about his judgment and this country's reliability in the minds of three of our closest friends and trading partners, Thailand, Singapore, and Malaysia.

This misadventure would be lamentable even if it were no more than a momentary spasm in the otherwise smooth flow of a coherent and principled foreign policy. This, sadly, is not so. A variety of similar actions has brought us into conflict with nations with whom we need, and until a short time ago have had, the closest bonds.

One of the most vital factors which contributed to Labor's return to office was the widely-held public confidence that a government led by Mr Hawke would continue Australia's commitment to its allies and friends. His record of opposition to Soviet expansionism and his support for democracies such as Israel was one of his most valuable electoral assets. Events of the past few weeks must have caused considerable, if not irreparable, damage to this former confidence.

Despite the efforts of the United States administration to maintain our bilateral military arrangements in the aftermath of the Australian Government's refusal to help our greatest and most powerful ally with its proposed MX missile tests, it would require a monumental unwillingness to face facts to brush aside the sorry consequences of that incident.

It would no doubt be evident to Washington that the federal government's MX missile decision was not a unique and isolated event. Australia had already shown a readiness to distance itself from overall U.S. defense strategy.

Mr Hawke has expressed his disapproval of the development of new "destabilising" weapons, a comment which was presumably directed towards the so-called Star Wars program being undertaken by the U.S. The federal government has made clear its reluctance to involve itself fully in the U.S. strategic weapons system. The Australian representative at the United Nations disarmament talks in Geneva has found it necessary to criticise American military policy as an obstacle to general disarmament while, admittedly more severely, castigating the Soviet Union's conduct.

All of this might be welcomed by some circles within the Australian Labor Party as an application of that "even-handedness," of which Mr Whitlam liked to boast. It is not the conduct of a worthwhile ally.

It is inevitable that the tortuous manoeuvres in which we have involved ourselves over Vietnam and Kampuchea will also add to American doubts about our foreign policy. The U.S., like ASEAN, has made no secret of its insistence that a complete withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Kampuchea is the first prerequisite to the establishment of normal relations with Hanoi.

Of at least equal significance is the effect on our relations with China of the foreign minister's involvement in the Kampuchea question. China is firmly committed to a Vietnamese withdrawal. With good reason it regards the Hanoi regime as an aggressive surrogate of the Soviet Union. Our muddled advocacy of Vietnam's cause must, if persisted with, inflict great damage on our carefully developed association with the world's most populous nation.

It might be argued that these disadvantages to our national interest would be justifiable if what the government has been attempting had intrinsic merit. But it has no merit whatsoever. Even before Mr Hayden's belated discovery that he had been misled by the Vietnamese government, Hanoi's case was untenable.

Desirable as it was to remove Pol Pot, reasons of humanity did not motivate the Vietnamese invasion, as was shown by its creation of a puppet government consisting of former Khmer Rouge officials, including Heng Samrin. The continued Vietnamese occupation has no moral basis. The brutal attack by Vietnamese troops on the Kampuchean resistance, whether or not across the Thai border, showed what sort of "peace" Hanoi is seeking.

Unfortunately, our vacillations are not confined to our region. If there were one issue more than any other with which Mr Hawke as identified it was his support for the defense of Israel. However, while

the prime minister's public expressions of sentiment are as strong as ever, the behaviour of his government is in contrast to his words. The decision to withdraw from the Sinai peace-keeping force is a rebuff to Israel and also to Egypt, the most powerful of Arab nations, with whom we have lately developed mutually valuable relations. The decision will reduce our ability to influence events in the Middle East at one of the most dangerous periods in its troubled history.

It is commonly accepted that the most crucial issue facing the government is its handling of the economy. But in the long run its conduct of our defense and foreign policy can be even more vital to our national well-being. Unless it soon returns to those principles for which Australians thought Labor stood when they elected this government, it will do this nation a grave disservice and destroy its prospects of another term in office.

CSO: 4200/684

AUSTRALIA

HAYDEN HAS ENVOY SEEK MEETING WITH NGUYEN CO THACH

BK211515 Sydney THE AUSTRALIAN in English 12 Mar 85 p 1

[From Political Correspondent Paul Ellercamp in Singapore]

[Excerpt] The minister for foreign affairs, Mr Hayden, has ordered Australia's ambassador to Hanoi to express his deep concern and condemnation of the Vietnamese Government over Vietnam's military action in Thailand.

But Mr Hayden stopped short of describing the cable yesterday as a protest or a please-explain exercise.

He said the cable and the representations by the ambassador, Mr Richard Broinowski, would be unambiguous about Australia's hostility to armed incursion.

Mr Broinowski had been instructed to seek an appointment with the Vietnamese foreign minister, Mr Nguyen Co Thach, to outline Australia's deep concern and condemnation of the military action of Vietnamese forces on Thai territory, and to discuss that matter with him, Mr Hayden said here yesterday.

Australian officials travelling with Mr Hayden through South-East Asia prepared the cable and sent it to Hanoi last night.

It was not known yesterday when Mr Broinowski -- who attended the meetings between Mr Hayden and Mr Thach and the Vietnamese Prime Minister, Mr Pham Van Dong, in Hanoi and Ho Chi Minh City last week -- will see the foreign minister.

Mr Broinowski's meeting with Mr Thach will decide how Mr Hayden handles the issue from now on.

Mr Hayden said yesterday his cable to Hanoi sought certain information preparatory to making any further decision on action.

Mr Hayden is treating the issue of the Vietnamese incursion into Thailand at once firmly, with condemnation of the exercise, and carefully, to avoid

being seen as labelling the Vietnamese as liars for having assured him repeatedly last week that their forces had not entered Thailand.

But Mr Hayden has still made it clear that he is upset that Hanoi was dishonest with him.

Asked what this dishonesty meant for the remaining assurances the Vietnamese gave him last week, Mr Hayden said: "I've no idea."
[passage omitted]

CSO: 4200/684

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 11-17 MARCH

BK181037

[Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carry the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 11-17 March:

Mondolkiri Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 11 March reports that in 1984, peasants in the province planted 2,808 hectares of rainy season rice, 1,259 hectares of slash-and-burn rice, 320 hectares of corn, 70 hectares of yams, and 72 hectares of subsidiary crops. It adds that in 1983-84, over 615 metric tons of paddy were sold to the state and that in 1985, there are 5,552 cattle, 1,794 pigs, and 130 elephants in the province.

Kompong Cham Province: At 0430 GMT on 11 March, the radio states that peasants in Stoeng Trang District have already finished harvesting over 6,400 hectares of rice, with an average yield of over 1 metric ton per hectare, and adds that by 14 February, over 92 metric tons of paddy were sold to the state, or 20 percent of the plan. At 1300 GMT on 14 March, the radio says that tractor operators plan to till 12,500 hectares of land in the province this year.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 13 March says that peasants in the province had harvested 23,000 hectares of rice by the end of February. At 0430 GMT on 16 March, the radio reports that by early March, fishermen in the province caught over 2,200 metric tons of fish. At 1300 GMT on 16 March, the radio says that by March, peasants in the province have transplanted 3,000 hectares, broadcast 360 hectares, and sown 760 hectares of rice out of the 6,000 hectares planned for this dry season, and adds that they also planted 3,100 hectares of subsidiary food crops and 270 hectares of industrial crops. At 1300 GMT on 11 March, the radio states that by early March, peasants in Rolea P'ier District have transplanted over 160 hectares of rice. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 12 March reports that peasants in Kompong Leng District had transplanted over 930 hectares of rice, or 39 percent of the plan, by early March. At 1300 GMT on 13 March, the radio states that so far, peasants in Baribo District have sown and transplanted almost 90 hectares of dry season rice and planted 190 hectares of subsidiary crops and over 2 hectares of industrial crops.

Stung Treng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 13 March reports that during the past main rice planting season, peasants in the province planted

8,600 hectares of rice, 1,400 hectares of corn, 800 hectares of beans, and 150 hectares of sugarcane and tobacco.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service at 1100 GMT on 16 March says that by March, peasants in the province had sold nearly 900 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 13 March says that in February, peasants in Dangkao District sowed 20 hectares of rice and transplanted 64 hectares of rice, including 50 hectares of IR-36 rice, and planted 40 hectares of subsidiary crops and sugarcane. SPK adds that peasants in this district plan to grow 350 hectares of rice this dry season, and that the district's agricultural service has provided 4 metric tons of chemical fertilizers and 135 liters of insecticide to the people. AT 1300 GMT on 14 March, the radio states that in 1984, peasants in S'ang District sold 738 metric tons of paddy, over 1,500 metric tons of corn, 27 metric tons of lotus seeds, 78 metric tons of beans, 165 metric tons of tobacco, 447 metric tons of sugarcane, 10 metric tons of sesame, and 16 metric tons of palm sugar to the state, and that fishermen in this district caught over 310 metric tons of fish.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1136 GMT on 13 March reports that during the first 2 months of this year, forestry exploitation in the province produced 880 cubic meters of sawn logs and 200 cubic meters of sawn-up wood. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1100 GMT on 12 March reports that this dry season, peasants in Prek Prasap District transplanted over 1,400 hectares of rice. At 0430 GMT on 13 March, the radio reports that peasants in Sambo District had sold over 180 metric tons of paddy to the state by the end of January. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 15 March states that by mid-January, peasants in Kratie District transplanted 1,400 hectares of rainy season rice and planted several hectares of subsidiary food crops and industrial crops.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 1300 GMT on 13 March reports that by the end of February, peasants in the province sold 3,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. At 0430 GMT on 16 March, the radio states that last rainy season, 114,182 hectares of rice were planted, including 17,410 hectares of intensive rice, and 5,627 hectares of subsidiary crops were planted. The radio adds that this dry season, 26,245 hectares of rice were planted, including 7,711 hectares of IR-36 rice. At 0430 GMT on 12 March, the radio says that peasants in Kirivong District had sold over 285 metric tons of paddy to the state by 1 March. At 1100 GMT on 12 March, the radio says that so far, over 370 metric tons of paddy have been bought by the Samraong District trade service from local peasants. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 14 March states that fishermen in Tram Kak District caught 8 metric tons of fish in February.

Preah Vihear Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 13 March reports that peasants in the province planted 10,700 hectares of rice, or 80 percent of the plan, during the rainy season despite drought, and planted over 660 hectares of subsidiary food crops.

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1235 GMT on 17 March reports that peasants in the province sold 1,000 metric tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 14 March says that so far, over 69 metric tons of paddy have been purchased from peasants in Svay Teap District. At 0430 GMT on 15 March, the radio reports that by early March, peasants in Svay Teap District transplanted over 200 hectares of rice and planted several hectares of subsidiary crops.

Kampot Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 15 March states that during the first 2 months of this year, workers at the forestry and wildlife service in Kampot Province produced 280 cubic meters of logs and sawn wood, over 2,000 pieces of bamboo, 626 bundles of firewood, and 9 metric tons of charcoal.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1235 GMT on 17 March states that up to now, 30 tractors of the Agriculture Ministry have tilled 740 hectares of ricefields in Kompong Trabek District.

CSO: 4212/54

CAMBODIA

REPORT ON AGRICULTURAL DEVELOPMENTS 18-24 MARCH

BK251309

[Editorial Report] Cambodian media monitored by Bangkok Bureau carry the following reports on agricultural developments during the reporting period 18-24 March:

Svay Rieng Province: Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian at 0430 GMT on 18 March reports that by early March, peasants in Svay Teap District, Svay Rieng Province, had transplanted over 200 hectares of rice.

Takeo Province: Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 18 March states that up to the beginning of March, peasants in Bati District, Takeo Province, had transplanted over 1,400 hectares of IR-36 rice or 89 percent of the plan, Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 19 March discloses that by February, peasants in Kirivong District had transplanted more than 1,500 hectares of the 4,500 hectares of rice planned for dry season. The radio states at 0430 GMT on 21 March that peasants of Tram Kak District had sold more than 1,000 metric tons of paddy to the state by the end of February. The radio reports at 1100 GMT on 22 March that by early March, peasants in Bati District had sold over 920 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kompong Thom Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1155 GMT on 18 March reports that up to mid-February, peasants in Kompong Thom Province had planted 530 hectares of rice and 1,600 hectares of subsidiary and industrial crops. They plan to grow 4,000 hectares of rice in this dry season. In the last main rice season, peasants in this province planted 95,000 hectares of rice with an average yield of 1 metric ton per hectare. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0418 GMT on 24 March reveals that in February, fishermen in Kompong Thom Province caught 370 metric tons of fish. They made 30 metric tons of dried and smoked fish and 18 metric tons of fermented fish. Phnom Penh radio at 1300 GMT on 19 March reports that peasants in Kompong Thom Province sold more than 2,200 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state. The radio at 1300 GMT on 24 March reveals that peasants in Baray District, Kompong Thom Province, have sold nearly 1,300 metric tons of surplus paddy to the state.

Kratie Province: Phnom Penh SPK in French at 1155 GMT on 18 March reports that up to mid-February, peasants in Kratie Province had harvested 70 percent of 4,150 hectares of rice with an average yield of 1.5 metric tons per hectare. They had also planted 2,440 hectares of subsidiary crops, including over 1,100

hectares of tobacco, 600 hectares of beans, and 300 hectares of peanuts. Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 20 March states that by mid-January, peasants in Kratie District, Kratie Province, had transplanted over 1,400 hectares of dry-season rice.

Kompong Chhnang Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 19 March reports that during the first 3 months of the dry season, peasants in Kompong Chhnang Province harvested "35,328 [figure as heard] hectares" of rainy-season rice, or 67.81 percent of the plan, with an average yield of 1.76 metric tons per hectare. They sowed 770 hectares, transplanted and broadcast 3,383 hectares of rice, and planted 3,100.24 hectares of subsidiary crops and 277 hectares of industrial crops. Fishermen in this province caught 3,073 metric tons of fish. Up to the beginning of March, peasants in the province had sold 1,050 metric tons of paddy to the state.

Kandal Province: Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 24 March states that by March, peasants in Kandal Province had sold nearly 900 metric tons of paddy to the state. Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1143 GMT on 22 March discloses that by early March, peasants in Phnum Penh District, Kandal Province, had transplanted 225 hectares of dry-season rice, or 45 percent of the plan. Besides planting rice, they had also put hundreds of hectares under subsidiary food crops and vegetables. Meanwhile, the provincial agriculture service supplied the peasants with 5,000 liters of fuel, 30 liters of insecticide, and 15 metric tons of chemical fertilizer. Last year, the peasants gathered over 22,400 metric tons of manure.

Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1059 GMT on 20 March reports that the Province of Siem Reap-Oddar Meanchey has so far reaped 136,000 hectares of monsoon rice with per-hectare output of over 1 metric ton. It has also brought in 4,300 hectares of subsidiary food crops. For this current dry season, 4,100 hectares have been put under rice-including 600 hectares of the high-yielding IR-36 variety. The provincial agricultural service has sent skilled workers to help the peasants spray insecticide on 400 hectares of rice.

Kompong Cham Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1143 GMT on 22 March discloses that by the end of February, peasants in the Province of Kompong Cham had sold 3,750 metric tons of surplus rice to the state. Moreover, they sold 4,180 metric tons of beans and 635 metric tons of sesame. Taking the lead was the District of Memot, which sold 2,120 metric tons. Phnom Penh SPK in French at 0405 GMT on 21 March states that up to the end of February, peasants in Kroch Chhma District, Kompong Cham Province, had harvested 70 percent of the 1,450 hectares of rice planted in the dry season, with an average yield of over 1 metric ton per hectare. They also planted 1,640 hectares of tobacco and many hundreds of hectares of peanuts and beans.

Prey Veng Province: Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1056 GMT on 21 March reports that the agricultural service of Kompong Trabek District, Prey Veng Province, has sent its workers and six pumps to help the peasants in the district water their fields. Peasants in this district have also "completed harvesting 21,640 [figure as received] hectares" of monsoon rice.

Phnom Penh radio at 0430 GMT on 23 March states that the Ministry of Agriculture has sent veterinary service teams to help vaccinate cattle in Kampot, Battambang, and Kratie Provinces. It also provided these provinces with 10,000 units of foot-and-mouth vaccine, 8,000 units of hemorrhagic septicemia vaccine, and 4,000 units of anthrax vaccine. During the first 2 months of 1985, veterinary teams helped these provinces vaccinate over 136,000 cattle and over 2,300 hogs against various diseases. They also cured over 500 oxen and buffalo suffering from various diseases.

Phnom Penh SPK in English at 1115 GMT on 24 March reveals that the Ministry of Agriculture has sent skilled workers to the Provinces of Kandal, Prey Veng, Kompong Cham, Takeo, and Kompong Thom to help peasants irrigate their rice fields in the current dry season. The workers by early March watered 1,550 hectares of rice and repaired 200 pumps. Besides, they helped peasants in Takeo Province strengthen reservoir capable of watering 3,000 hectares of rice fields.

CSO: 4212/54

CAMBODIA

KHIEU SAMPHAN CONDOLENCES ON AMBASSADOR'S DEATH

BK180334 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
17 Mar 85

[14 March "condolence message from Vice President Khieu Samphan to adviser of Bangladesh Foreign Ministry"]

[Text] To His Excellency (Humayun Rashid Chowdhury), adviser to the foreign ministry of the People's Republic of Bangladesh, Dhaka:

Your Excellency; The sudden death of His Excellency Kaiser, ambassador extraordinary and plenipotentiary of the People's Republic of Bangladesh accredited to Democratic Kampuchea has most profoundly saddened and bereaved the Cambodian people and our CGDK. His Excellency Ambassador Kaiser was a great and most sincere friend of the Cambodian people. He always actively defended the just cause of our Cambodian people during his mission as permanent representative of Bangladesh to the United Nations.

Last October, we were very glad to receive him in Democratic Kampuchea in his role as new ambassador of the People's Republic of Bangladesh to Democratic Kampuchea. The Cambodian people and our government will always consider as most precious his immense past contribution to the cause of friendship and solidarity between our two peoples and countries. On this sad occasion, on behalf of our government and Cambodian people, I would like to express sincere sympathy and profound condolences to you, your government, the friendly people of Bangladesh, and the bereaved family of His Excellency Ambassador Kaiser.

Please accept my highest considerations.

Democratic Kampuchea

[dated] 14 March 1985

CSO: 4212/55

CAMBODIA

SEV ATTEMPT TO ROB CGDK OF LEGITIMACY FAILS

BK190700 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
18 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Can Never Rob the CGDK of Its Legitimacy"]

[Text] Since 1979, when they sent hundreds of thousands of troops to invade and occupy Cambodia, the Hanoi authorities have carried out all sorts of maneuvers, military and diplomatic, in an attempt to weaken the CGDK--both its resistance forces and its legitimate status in the international arena. In the international arena, particularly at the UN General Assembly, the Hanoi authorities have engaged in all kinds of perfidious, deceptive diplomacy in an attempt to rob the CGDK of its UN seat and replace it with the Phnom Penh puppet clique--Vietnam's running dog--and thereby force the world community to accept the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli. But, for the past more than 6 years, the Hanoi authorities have not succeeded in this criminal aim. In the military field, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have also failed to crush the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces despite the fact that they have sent more troops and weapons to Cambodia and persistently carried out operations against the CGDK resistance forces. On the contrary, the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces have grown and become firmer, quantitatively, spiritually, and in terms of combat technique. They have united more firmly and fought more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, thus plunging them into a more serious impasse and inflicting more difficulties on them.

In the international arena, particularly at the UN General Assembly, no matter what deceptive diplomacy--smiling diplomacy, tricky diplomacy, or coercive diplomacy--the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have resorted to, they have not been able to rob the CGDK of its legitimate status, that is, they have failed to drive the CGDK from its UN seat. The number of countries which support the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations has increased every year. During the past 2 years, the UN General Assembly decided to maintain the Democratic Kampuchean seat at the United Nations without voting.

In the face of the CGDK's victories and growth, militarily, politically, and diplomatically, the Le Duan clique has been greatly alarmed. This is why in the seventh dry season of their war of aggression against Cambodia, the Hanoi authorities mobilized forces and funds to launch an all-out offensive in an

attempt to seize victory once and for all. They sent large numbers of troops, tanks, and artillery to attack the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces and Cambodian refugees along the Cambodian-Thai border areas in a most cruel and fascist manner. The Hanoi authorities spent a lot in carrying out this offensive. They did not care about the number of their casualties. They only wanted to carry out the seventh dry-season offensive as vigorously as possible in an attempt to weaken the CGDK, both its resistance forces and its political influence, thus making the world community lose confidence in the CGDK, and thereby rob the CGDK of the legitimacy that they have failed to usurp through deceptive diplomacy during the past 6 years.

But this last-ditch attempt of the Vietnamese enemy aggressors again failed. The CGDK has not been smashed nor collapsed. The CGDK has further led the Cambodian people and the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, particularly in the interior of the country. At the same time, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been condemned for massacring unarmed Cambodian refugees, for launching attacks along the border areas, thus worsening the situation there and hindering the efforts to seek political settlement for the Cambodian problem on the basis of the UN resolutions, for invading the Thai border areas, and for causing bloodshed against the Thai people and Thai border defense forces. The world community has seen clearly that this Vietnamese enemy aggressors' fascist, cruel, and barbarous offensive cannot eradicate the CGDK's legitimate status because this legitimacy is based on many factors and because this government was the sole legitimate government of Cambodia even before the Vietnamese invasion of Cambodia and a full-fledged member of the United Nations, and that it is now leading the Cambodian people in the struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and for the defense of the Cambodian nation and race. For this reason, the world community has expressed its sympathy with the Cambodian people and the CGDK which are victims of the Vietnamese aggression and has given further support, politically, diplomatically, and morally, and humanitarian aid to the CGDK and the Cambodian people. This is proved by the fact that Mrs Milka Planinc, president of the Yugoslav Federal Executive Council, told Indonesia's ANTARA correspondent on 12 March that Yugoslavia supports the CGDK led by Samdech Norodom Sihanouk and calls for the settlement of the Cambodian problem through political means. No matter how many years it may take and whatever perfidious maneuvers the Vietnamese enemy aggressors may resort to, they will never be able to weaken the CGDK. The CGDK still remains the sole legitimate government of Cambodia and is leading the Cambodian people in the fight on the battlefield against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators until all of them are driven out of Cambodia.

CSO: 4212/55

CAMBODIA

VODK ON SOVIET MILITARY AID TO VIETNAM

BK240942 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
22 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "Vietnam's War of Aggression in Cambodia Is a War of Aggression and Expansion Waged Concertedly By Vietnam and the Soviet Union According to Both Vietnam's Regional Strategy of Aggression and the Soviet Union's Global Strategy of Aggression in This Region"]

[Text] When Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa paid him a courtesy call on 18 March, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila demanded that the Soviet Union stop providing military aid to Vietnam to prevent the latter from using this aid to serve its military activities in Cambodia and attack Thailand.

The Thai foreign minister's request is a just demand as all types of weapons supplied to Vietnam by the Soviet Union are causing serious chaos in and deadly danger to the Southeast Asian region.

1. For the past more than 6 years, the Cambodian people have suffered untold misery, griefs, and pain as the Hanoi enemy aggressors have been using arms of all types, including tanks, aircraft, small guns, artillery pieces, and even chemical weapons given by the Soviet Union to wage a war of aggression to massacre and exterminate the Cambodian people in a most criminal and savage manner, causing more than 2.5 million Cambodians of both sexes and all ages to perish. At present, they are intensifying crimes more barbarously, brutally, and fascistically by massing dozens of tanks and artillery pieces at many points and launching senseless operations and raids against Cambodian refugee camps along the Cambodian-Thai border, killing or wounding dozens and hundreds of Cambodian refugees at each camp and forcing the tens and even hundreds of thousands of survivors to flee helter skelter and most heartrendingly--something unprecedented in the more than 2,000 years of Cambodian history.

2. Regarding Thailand, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have most insolently encroached upon Thai territory by firing artillery barrages and making over-land raids into Thai border areas almost daily without the least regard for Thai territorial integrity and sovereignty. During this dry season, the Hanoi aggressors have proved to be more arrogant by intensifying artillery shellings and making intrusions into Thai territory on an even larger scale, causing deaths, injuries, and property damage to the Thai border population and forcing thousands of Thai people to abandon home and land and seek refuge deeper in Thai territory.

Therefore, the arms supplied to Vietnam by the Soviet Union bring catastrophe not only to the Cambodian nation and people alone, but also to Thailand, thus causing the situation in the Cambodian-Thai border region to be permanently explosive and to become increasingly worse.

The insolent aggressive and expansionist activities of the Hanoi authorities have greatly worried the entire international community, particularly the countries in the region. Vietnam has been demanded to put an end to the criminal acts of aggression and expansion and to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressive forces from Cambodia in compliance with the UN resolutions. At the same time, the Soviet Union has been repeatedly asked to stop giving Vietnam military aid. In fact, at the beginning of February, all ASEAN countries summoned Soviet ambassadors accredited to their respective countries to protest Soviet arms supply to Vietnam and to demand that the Soviet Union put an end to this arms supply to prevent Vietnam from using them to create insecurity and intensifying its war of aggression and expansion in the region. Now again, Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila lodged the same protest with Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Kapitsa. However, all these reasonable protests have fallen on a deaf ear. After meeting with Sitthi, Kapitsa arrogantly said that the Soviet Union would continue to provide military aid to Vietnam. In fact, Soviet tanks, small guns, artillery pieces, and all types of modern war material continue to flow uninterruptedly into Vietnam in an even greater number while the Vietnamese authorities are stepping up their crimes both inside Cambodia, along the border, and across the border. Both Vietnam and the Soviet Union have turned a blind eye and a deaf ear to the protest of the international community and ASEAN countries. This clearly shows that the current Vietnamese war of aggression in Cambodia is not a war waged single-handedly by Vietnam alone. It has been waged with the full support and participation of the Soviet Union. The Soviet Union is the sponsor of the war who gives Vietnam money, tanks, artillery pieces, and all types of other arms and ammunition. The Hanoi authorities, on their part, contribute the manpower.

For this reason, for the past more than 6 years, despite the denunciation and condemnation by the international community and despite the near-bankruptcy of the Vietnamese enemy's war of aggression in Cambodia, the Soviet Union has continued to overtly defend the Vietnamese aggression in Cambodia and has increased aid to Vietnam from over \$2 million daily to over \$8 million daily at present. As for the Hanoi authorities, they have handed over Vietnamese territory to the Soviet Union to be used as military bases, such as the Cam Ranh, Da Nang, Bien Hoa, Haiphong, and Tan Son Nhot bases.

All of this clearly shows that Vietnam and the Soviet Union are hand in glove with each other, need each other indispensibly, and pursue the same interests, ideologically and strategically. No one can separate them from one another.

As for the school of thoughts that contends that giving aid to Vietnam or maintaining good relations with it may bring Vietnam out of the Soviet sphere of influence, it is merely wishful thinking. Such an idea not only cannot separate Vietnam from the Soviet Union, but can only give strength to Vietnam to achieve its expansionist ambition in the region. It can only push this region more rapidly to the bottom of the abyss.

Therefore, in order to ward off the danger of the Vietnamese-Soviet strategy of aggression and expansion in this region, it is imperative to continue making greater pressure on the Hanoi aggressors and continue providing aid and support to the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK more vigorously and richly in order to bring pressure to bear on Hanoi militarily, politically, diplomatically, and economically until they can no longer stand it and are forced to completely and unconditionally withdraw their aggressive troops from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination in conformity with the past six UN resolutions. Only by forcing Vietnam to give up its aggressive and expansionist ambition can Vietnam stop being a Soviet satellite and stop giving its territory to be used by the Soviet Union as military bases. Only in this way can Southeast Asia enjoy lasting peace and stability.

CSO: 4212/55

CAMBODIA

VODK ON SRV MILITARY, DIPLOMATIC MOVES

BK170608 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
16 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "The Vietnamese Attacks Along the Cambodian-Thai Border and the Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressor's Deceitful Diplomatic Offensive During This 7th Dry Season Have Been Shamefully Defeated"]

[Text] During this seventh dry season, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have been doing their best to launch military attacks and deceitful, perfidious diplomatic activities in an attempt to destroy Cambodian resistance forces so that Vietnam can occupy Cambodia forever.

Militarily, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors have intensified their attacks along the Cambodian-Thai border and most barbarously and savagely exterminated innocent Cambodian people. Furthermore, the Vietnamese forces have frequently violated and intruded into Thai territory--with infantry and artillery shellings--causing great losses of Thai lives and property along the border. Thousands of Thai people have been forced to move deeper into Thailand for safety.

On the diplomatic front, the Vietnamese took advantage of [Australian Foreign Minister] Hayden's visit to Vietnam by putting forward deceitful proposals on the Cambodian issue. These are the same old proposals that are being peddled again in an attempt to bargain standing on the backs of the Cambodian people and negotiate cheaply on the struggling Cambodian people's blood and bones. However, what are the results of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors' military and deceitful diplomatic activities?

Militarily, the Vietnamese attacks along the Cambodian-Thai border not only have failed to destroy the Cambodian resistance forces but have further enraged the Cambodian people and the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces, which have increased their unity and cooperation in the struggle to fight against the Vietnamese even more vigorously. The Vietnamese attacks along the border have also provided an opportunity for our Cambodian resistance forces to strike at the Vietnamese deeper in the country. Furthermore, the barbarous, savage, and inhuman Vietnamese attacks have enraged the entire world. People clearly realize the true savage and barbarous nature of the Vietnamese and their policy of extermination in Cambodia. Therefore, peace- and justice-loving countries the world over have raised their voices in strongly condemning the Vietnamese enemy aggressors.

As for their deceitful diplomatic maneuvers concerning peace talks and a solution to the Cambodian issue on Vietnamese conditions, these have also been shamefully defeated. In other words, Vietnam has failed to dupe anyone. The world clearly realizes that the propaganda about peace and negotiations to resolve the Cambodian issue spread by the Vietnamese is just a deceitful maneuver to cover up their crimes of massacring Cambodian people both inside the country and along the Cambodian-Thai border and to cover up their provocations and intrusions onto Thai soil. People clearly see that Vietnam does not want to resolve the Cambodian issue because it has said nothing of the unconditional withdrawal of Vietnamese troops from Cambodia as prescribed by the UN resolutions to resolve the Cambodian issue politically. The international community clearly sees that if Vietnam does not withdraw all its forces from Cambodia, the Cambodian people will have no right or freedom to decide their destiny themselves, and Cambodia will not have peace and security. In short, the Cambodian issue will not be resolved. This is why people have, once again, rejected these deceitful Vietnamese maneuvers and are continuing to raise their voices even higher in condemning the Vietnamese and demanding that they unconditionally withdraw all their forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right of self-determination in accordance with the UN resolutions.

During talks between various countries' leaders--such as the ones between Chinese President Li Xiannian and Thai Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon; between Milka Planinc, president of the SFRY Council, and leaders of Malaysia and Indonesia--and in statements issued by the Foreign Ministries of Malaysia, Singapore, the Philippines, Indonesia, China, Pakistan, the United States, Belgium, France, and so on, the Vietnamese have been exposed and condemned for their attacks on bases of Cambodian resistance forces along the Cambodian-Thai border and violations of the Thai border. Vietnam has also been asked to withdraw all its aggressor troops from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. All these personalities have expressed their conviction that only a political solution to the Cambodian issue, based on the UN resolutions requiring unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese forces from Cambodia, can justly and definitively settle the issue. Only through this can peace be restored in Cambodia and the Cambodian people recover their right of self-determination without outside interference. This will also benefit peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia and the world.

Therefore, as long as the Vietnamese refuse to withdraw their forces from Cambodia and continue to carry out deceitful and tricky maneuvers on the Cambodian issue in an attempt to bury the UN resolutions on the issue, the Hanoi Vietnamese will be further isolated and more disgraced. The world will also continue to pressure them more vigorously and firmly to withdraw their forces from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions. As for the Cambodian people and the CGDK's tripartite resistance forces, they will continue to unite and fight against the Vietnamese even more vigorously and active, forcing them to encounter more difficulties, until they are forced to withdraw from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination as prescribed by the resolutions of the past six UN General Assembly sessions.

CAMBODIA

VODK CONDEMNS SRV INCURSIONS INTO THAILAND

BK180730 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 CAT
17 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "Peace- and Justice-Loving Countries the World Over Firmly Condemn the Hanoi Vietnamese Aggression Against Thai Territory and Fully Support Thai Measures To Retaliate Against the Hanoi Vietnamese To Defend Thailand's Territorial Sovereignty"]

[Text] This 1984-85 dry season, the Vietnamese aggressor forces in Cambodia have been intruding into Thai territory. The scale of these incursions is getting larger and larger.

Early this month, hundreds of Vietnamese soldiers intruded many kilometers into Thai territory in Surin Province, causing bloody clashes with the Thai forces. Many Thai people were killed or wounded, thousands more have been forced to abandon their villages and property to seek safety further inside Thailand. These insolent and brutal acts of aggression are not accidental or committed by mistake but have been meticulously planned and prepared well in advance by the Vietnamese. They have repeatedly sent their forces to violate Thai territory without worrying about the many Thai protests and the condemnation of the international community. This clearly shows that the Hanoi Vietnamese are stubborn, most savage, and fascist aggressors who do not respect any country's territorial sovereignty, international law, the UN Charter, or anybody's pleas. No matter how brutal, savage, and violent these acts are, as long as they can carry them out to achieve their aggressive and expansionist ambitions, the Vietnamese will perform them without the slightest hesitation. This is the true nature of the Le Duan Vietnamese. The Vietnamese enemy aggressors' insolence and expansionist ambitions are gravely affecting Vietnam's neighbors.

In 1975, Vietnam sent additional troops and personnel to occupy Laos and is currently exterminating the Lao race. At the end of 1978, Vietnam sent over 250,000 soldiers to commit aggression and occupy Democratic Kampuchea--an independent and neutral country and a rightful member of the United Nations--without paying any attention to international law. It is currently exterminating the Cambodian people to annex Cambodia, set up the Indochinese Federation, and advance further in accordance with its regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global expansionist strategy of its Soviet masters in this region. Now the Vietnamese enemy aggressors' brutal and savage acts are spreading into Thailand.

All these events clearly confirm that to handle the Vietnamese enemy aggressors, who prefer jungle law, one has to struggle and fight back against them in every way--militarily, politically, diplomatically, and otherwise. Only by doing so can the independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity of one's country and regional peace and stability be defended. Therefore, the Thai retaliatory attacks against the Vietnamese forces that recently intruded into Thai territory are just and most effective. These are not only correct acts against aggression to defend Thailand's territorial integrity but also a most effective contribution to checking the aggressive and expansionist strategies of Vietnam and the Soviet Union in this region in order to defend regional peace and security as well as a contribution to safeguarding world peace.

The Thai retaliation against the Vietnamese acts of aggression have been fully supported by every country in the world, particularly those in the region. The 8 March 1985 statement issued by the Singapore Foreign Ministry says that Singapore expresses support for Thailand's actions to defend its territorial integrity. On 10 March, the spokesman of the Pakistani Foreign Ministry said Pakistan constantly supports Thailand's right to take appropriate measures to defend its territorial integrity and the Thai people's lives and property. Apart from this, Malaysia, Indonesia, the Philippines, China, the United States, Japan, Belgium, France, and Turkey have issued statements condemning the Vietnamese aggression against Thailand and expressing sympathy and support for the Thai government and people. This shows that the international community firmly opposes acts of aggression and expansion and fully supports the struggle of victim peoples and countries.

The Cambodian people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and the CGDK--which are suffering from the most savage and brutal acts of aggression and expansion of the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors--proclaim most vigorous condemnation of the Hanoi Vietnamese recent acts of aggression against Thai territory and fully support the Thai measures to retaliate against the Hanoi Vietnamese violations to defend Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity. The Cambodian people, the Democratic Kampuchean National Army, and the CGDK are determined to unite and hold aloft the banner of struggle to fight more vigorously against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators to defend their nation and race and to contribute to safeguarding peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia until the Vietnamese enemy aggressors unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and let the Cambodian people decide their destiny themselves in accordance with the resolutions of the six UN General Assembly sessions.

CSO: 4212/55

CAMBODIA

VODK DEMANDS UNCONDITIONAL SRV TROOP WITHDRAWAL

BK210717 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
20 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Enemy Aggressors Must Unconditionally Withdraw All Their Forces From Cambodia in Accordance With the Resolutions of the Past Six UN Sessions"]

[Text] Following the failure of their large scale offensive during this seventh dry season along the border in western Cambodia--which did not produce the results anticipated by the Vietnamese, that is to destroy the Cambodian tripartite resistance forces and to destroy the CGDK--the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors have turned to launching another round of deceitful diplomatic maneuvers.

This round started with the visit to Hanoi by Australian Foreign Minister Hayden, and it is still going on. The Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors, their Soviet masters, and their accomplices have made a lot of noise about the latest Vietnamese proposal. They say that it contains a new development and is very important, and they also hope that it can lead to a solution to the Cambodian issue, and so on. However, after scrutinizing it, various international observers and leaders of countries in the region agree that this Vietnamese proposal contains nothing new. It is the old Vietnamese proposal that has been put forward many times before. As Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan said, this new Vietnamese proposal is just a trial balloon to test the views of the ASEAN countries and the international community. In truth, Vietnam has no intention of peacefully resolving the Cambodian issue. What are the goals of the current Hanoi Vietnamese diplomatic offensive?

1. To divert international opinion and ASEAN anger from the Hanoi Vietnamese acts of aggression against the Thai border area adjoining Cambodia, where the Vietnamese have been fuelling tension and shedding the Thai people's blood daily.
2. To bury the UN resolutions on the Cambodian issue demanding that Vietnam unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination with no outside interference.
3. To create confusion in international opinion concerning the solution to the Cambodian issue and lead people to follow the Vietnamese deceitful maneuver

and accept the conditions of the Vietnamese, who are expansionists, aggressors, and exterminators of the Cambodian race.

4. To scatter the tripartite Cambodian resistance forces and weaken these forces until there are no Cambodian resistance forces opposing Vietnam.

5. To scatter the CGDK--its organization and its military, political, and diplomatic structure--to legitimize the Vietnamese regime in Phnom Penh, and through this, to force the international community to accept the Vietnamese act of aggression in Cambodia as a fait accompli.

These Vietnamese proposals are not designed to get Vietnamese forces out of Cambodia and let the Cambodian people exercise their right to self-determination but to allow the Vietnamese to avoid withdrawing from Cambodia in accordance with the UN resolutions and hence continue to occupy Cambodia legally. In these circumstances, if we accept the conditions for resolving the Cambodian issue through the deceitful Vietnamese maneuver contrary to the UN resolutions--which represent the opinion of the international community and which have been adopted for the past six sessions--what would be the consequences?

Vietnam will not withdraw from Cambodia, and will thus legitimize its act of aggression in Cambodia. Accordingly, Vietnam will annex Cambodia, set up the Indochinese Federation, and strengthen its position in Cambodia. Afterward, it will certainly push forward quickly to achieve its ambition of ruling Southeast Asia in accordance with Vietnam's own regional expansionist strategy and the global expansionist strategy of the Soviets in this region as well. Thus, the Cambodian problem will not be resolved. Furthermore, the Vietnamese war of aggression and expansion in Cambodia will spread to the whole of Southeast Asia. At that point, there will be no force opposing this advance by Vietnam and the Soviet Union because by then, they will have a strategic advantage.

Therefore, the only way to resolve the Cambodian issue definitively and comprehensively is to stand firmly on the principles of international law, the UN charter, and the UN resolutions on the Cambodian issue. In other words, the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors--expansionists; exterminators of the Cambodian race; instigators of the war of aggression in Cambodia; and destroyers of peace, security, and stability in Southeast Asia--must unconditionally withdraw all their aggressor forces from Cambodia in accordance with the resolutions of the past six UN General Assembly sessions and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination with no outside interference. Only this solution can restore peace to Cambodia and allow Southeast Asia to recover long-lasting security and stability, which would also ensure the safeguarding of world peace.

CSO: 4212/55

CAMBODIA

VODK ON SRV EXCUSE FOR INTRUDING INTO THAILAND

BK220701 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
21 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "The Hanoi Vietnamese Clique's Deceitful Excuse Has Been Exposed"]

[Text] Recently, during a meeting with Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja in Hanoi, Vietnamese leader Pham Van Dong said Vietnam has no intention of committing aggression against Thailand and that the Vietnamese forces' incursions into Thailand were due to imprecise maps. This is certainly a tricky and shameless excuse of the Hanoi Vietnamese clique.

The world is well aware of all this. During its attacks on Cambodian resistance forces along the Cambodian-Thai border, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique ordered thousands of its soldiers to commit aggression against Thai territory for many days in an attempt to take control of three strategic hills on Thai territory. They clashed with and encountered stiff resistance from the Thai border guards. When the Thai side protested, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique said it did not commit aggression against Thailand. Now that there is proof, including pictures, showing the battles on Thai territory--which clearly proves the Vietnamese acts of aggression--and the world is converging in strongly condemning them, the Hanoi Vietnamese finally admitted that they committed aggression against Thailand but said it was because of imprecise maps.

Dear Pham Van Dong and the Le Duan clique, there is a Cambodian proverb saying one cannot hide a dead elephant with a winnowing basket. The Vietnamese act of aggression against Thailand is a flagrant act. It was an intentional and premeditated act without a doubt. No matter how base and low you are willing to be in admitting and finding shameless excuses, no one will believe you. Even Vietnamese soldiers who were captured by the Thai forces admitted that they were ordered to violate Thai territory to take the three hills at any cost in order to attack the Cambodian resistance's base from the rear. This incursion was not brief; it lasted for many days until the Vietnamese forces were counterattacked by the Thai forces, which killed over 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers. Therefore, the excuse blaming imprecise maps was simply ridiculous and no one can believe it.

Reviewing the history of Vietnam's diplomatic affairs, one sees that excuses blaming maps, mistakes, or other things were all deceitful maneuvers to get

Vietnam out of trouble temporarily and have been frequently used by the Hanoi Vietnamese enemy aggressors both with Cambodia and Thailand.

1. In 1975-1978, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique systematically carried out provocative activities and committed aggression against Cambodia both on land and at sea until annexing Cambodia's Wai Island. Then, the Hanoi Vietnamese said it was because of imprecise maps.

2. At the end of 1978-early 1979, when Vietnam sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to openly invade and occupy Cambodia by brutally violating the principles of international law and the UN Charter, the Le Duan clique shamelessly denied it had committed any act of aggression against Cambodia. However, when the world realized that Vietnam had ordered over 250,000 soldiers to invade and occupy Cambodia and savagely massacre the Cambodian race, and when the entire world strongly condemned them, the Le Duan Vietnamese, 3 months later, admitted they had invaded Cambodia.

3. In June 1980, the Vietnamese enemy aggressors also sent thousands of soldiers to brutally commit aggression against Thailand. Then, the world also strongly condemned them. However, the Vietnamese shamelessly said they did not commit any act of aggression against Thailand, and this and that.

These are just some examples illustrating the history of tricky and deceitful maneuvers used systematically and customarily by the Le Duan Vietnamese. Therefore, Pham Van Dong's words show the world even more clearly the tricky nature of the Vietnamese clique. The world realizes that the Hanoi Vietnamese have plans and strategies to annex Cambodia and Laos to set up a small Indochinese federation, then, a medium-size Indochinese federation including 16 Thai provinces in the northeastern part of the country; and finally, a greater Indochinese federation in Indochina dominated and ruled over by Vietnam. So, the Vietnamese acts of aggression and occupation in Cambodia and every expansionist and aggressive activity against Thailand are all intentional and planned well in advance. The excuses and denials saying this or that are simply tricks to get the Vietnamese out of trouble temporarily.

Therefore, with the Le Duan Vietnamese enemy aggressors--the most cruel and tricky bunch--the Thai people and armed forces have only one choice: to unite and fight back to repulse the Vietnamese until they are all chased out to defend Thailand's national sovereignty and territorial integrity. As for the Cambodian people, army and guerrillas, they are determined to unite and struggle against the Vietnamese enemy aggressors and race exterminators more vigorously until they are chased from Cambodian territory in accordance with the UN resolutions. Only when the Vietnamese withdraw from Cambodia can it, and the Thai border area, recover peace and security and can Southeast Asia have longlasting peace and security.

CSO: 4212/55

CAMBODIA

VODK ON SRV CLAIM OF 'FRIENDSHIP' FOR THAILAND

BK250813 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
23 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "Committing Aggression and Daring To Say One Wants To Have Peace"]

[Text] On 5 March, when they launched their attacks against Cambodian resistance forces at Ta Tum, about 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers intruded 3 km into Thai territory and attacked Thai positions in an attempt to control 3 strategic hills along the Thai border, namely hills 361, 400, and 424, in order to attack Ta Tum base from the rear.

During this aggression, the Vietnamese soldiers stubbornly stayed on Thai soil and battled with the Thai forces until 11 March, causing many deaths among the Thai forces and people and hundreds of wounded. On 6 March, Thailand protested to the United Nations stressing that this Vietnamese act of aggression was intentional, premeditated, and unreasonable. However, the Hanoi Vietnamese clique frantically denied that it had committed any aggression against Thailand.

When Australian Foreign Minister Hayden visited Vietnam, the Hanoi Vietnamese again denied that they had intruded into Thai territory. However, when Hayden arrived in Bangkok and met with Thai Foreign Minister Sitthi Sawetsila--and after being shown evidence by the latter in the form of pictures of the Vietnamese act of aggression against Thailand--Hayden said the Vietnamese claim that it had not committed aggression against Thailand was incorrect. Then the Hanoi clique said that this act of aggression was due to an error. Later, when the Thai forces had ample evidence--pictures, Vietnamese soldiers who were taken prisoners by the Thai forces, and Vietnamese defectors' statements admitting receiving orders to take the three Thai hills at any cost; after repeated Thai protests to the United Nations; and with the world's realization that Vietnam did commit aggression against Thailand and its strong condemnation of the Vietnamese offensive against Cambodian civilian people and resistance forces along the border; the realization that the Vietnamese violation of Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity is causing permanent tension in Southeast Asia; and the realization of Vietnam's stubbornness in wanting to control Cambodia forever, and its desire not to resolve the Cambodian issue politically--then, the Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors attempted to find excuses and deceitful maneuvers to dupe people to cover up their savage and brutal acts. This is why when

Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja visited Hanoi, the Vietnamese admitted that they did commit aggression against Thailand but blamed imprecise maps for it. Furthermore, the Vietnamese affirmed to Mokhtar that Vietnam always respects Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and wants to be friends with Thailand. However, all these cheap excuses were rejected by Sitthi Savetsila. The Vietnamese were then disgraced, once again, in the eyes of the entire world.

The Vietnamese aggressors, however, are thick-skinned. Despite being exposed and denounced, they have no shame and feel nothing. Just look at this incident. They have committed aggression against Thailand and Thailand has ample evidence to prove it; yet the Vietnamese still dare say that Vietnam respects Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and wants to be friends with Thailand! What do the Vietnamese mean by their statement that they want to have friendship with Thailand? What does this Vietnamese friendship mean? Is it the same friendship the Vietnamese have with Laos and Cambodia?

With these Hanoi Vietnamese, only when they are allowed to control and annex a country and decide that country's destiny, can they say that they are having good relations of friendship. In the past, Democratic Kampuchea--which refused to allow Vietnam to commit aggression at will and wanted to have friendship and equality based on the principles of noninterference, nonaggression, and peaceful coexistence--was not allowed to do so by the Hanoi Vietnamese. The Vietnamese did not agree. They sent hundreds of thousands of soldiers to brutally commit aggression and control it. Now the Hanoi Vietnamese are attempting to play the same trick with Thailand. They use the word friendship to cover up their act of aggression. Nobody wants this kind of friendship. Neither the Cambodian people, nor the Thai, nor the world want this kind of friendship under the Vietnamese tanks and bayonets.

Therefore, the Hanoi Vietnamese words of respecting Thailand's sovereignty and territorial integrity and wanting friendship with Thailand are just deceitful words. In fact, these Hanoi Vietnamese aggressors do not respect the UN Charter on any country's border. They rely only on brute force to attack others. And they are insolently doing this when they have not even succeeded in annexing Cambodia and setting up an Indochinese Federation.

Once they have succeeded in doing this the Vietnamese will be even more insolent, arrogant, and brutal. They will certainly impose their friendship with tanks and bayonets on neighboring countries as well. Therefore, the international community clearly realizes that only through unity in pressuring Vietnam to withdraw from Cambodia and to respect the Cambodian people's self-determination right in accordance with the UN resolutions can the war in Cambodia be definitively ended, can tension along the Cambodian-Thai border be eliminated, and can the Vietnamese-Soviet threat in this region be wiped out. Only when Cambodia has peace, security, freedom, and neutrality can Southeast Asia have peace, security, and stability which will benefit the safeguarding of world peace.

CAMBODIA

CLANDESTINE RADIOS REPORT BATTLEFIELD ACTIVITIES

Attack on Ta Moem

BK260139 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] On 20 March, we launched a 3-pronged attack against the Vietnamese at Ta Moem township on the west Battambag battlefield. The first prong attacked Ta Moem township, the second attacked the Ta Moem commune office, and the third attacked O Sralau station. After a 30-minute battle, we completely liberated this township. We killed 5 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 9; destroyed a commune office, a ricemill, and some material; and liberated 21 villages: Khvek, Kompong Ampil, Slar Kram Ti Muoy, Slar Kram Ti Pi, Os Peay, Thmat Pong, Anlung Svay, Khcas, Kompong Chamlang, Bo Khna, Tuol Sralau, Kompong Sramar, Kompong Tre, Bat Sala, Russei Kev, O Pi Daeum, O Sralau Ti Muoy, O Sralau Ti Pi, Kaoh Kambot, Praos Svay, and Prey Totoeng.

1,000 'Rescued' in Kompong Thom

BK220213 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] On 15 March, we ambushed Vietnamese soldiers who forced people to clear forest at (Rut) in Stoung District [Kompong Thom Province], killing five and wounding. We rescued 1,000 people and allowed them to return home.

Oudong District Office Attacked

BK190219 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 18 Mar 85

[Text] On 4 March, our forces launched a two-pronged attack on the Vietnamese district office in Oudong District [Kompong Speu Province] on the northwest Phnom Penh battlefield. The first prong, from the north, was aimed at the market place and the district office, while the second prong, from the south, came from route 26 toward the district office. After a 15-minute battle, we totally liberated and took full control of this district office. We killed 15 Vietnamese soldiers and wounded 17 others. We destroyed 15 AK's, 2 B-40's, 1 60-mm mortar, 2 AR-15's, 3 barracks, 1 district office, 2 warehouses, and some war material and seized 2 AK's and some ammunition and war material.

10 Villages 'Liberated' 15 Mar

BK180228 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 17 Mar 85

[Text] On 15 March, we launched a 3-pronged attack against Sre Veal township in Stoeng Trang District [Kompong Cham Province]. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese company headquarters; the second, the Vietnamese commune office and trade warehouse; and the third, the Srea Veal township. After a 1-hour battle, we took complete control of these three positions. We killed five and wounded six Vietnamese soldiers; among the dead was a company commander. We destroyed 2 RPD's, 3 B-40's, 1 AK, 3 SK's, 1 C-46 radio, 1 company headquarter, 3 positions forming the defense line of the company headquarters, 6 barracks, 2 big trenches, 30 small trenches, 2 commune offices, 4 trade warehouses, 1 paddy and rice stock containing 500 sacks of paddy and 100 sacks of rice, 10 cans of diesel and gasoline, 6 ricemills, and some war material. We seized 2 AK's, 1 AR-15, 1 SK, 5 hand grenades, 16 AK loaders, 600 rounds of AK ammunition, 1,500 rounds of AR-15 ammunition, 3 cartridge pouches, 37 sets of clothing, and some war material. We also liberated 10 villages: Dei Kraham, O Bei Ti Muoy, O Bei Ti Pi, Tuol Kruos, Pos Po, Kraoy Vat, O Roeu, Kbal O, Russei Srok, and Santuk.

Attack in Kompong Chhnang

BK220212 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 21 Mar 85

[Text] On 10 March, we launched a two-pronged attack against a Vietnamese commune office at Sangke in Kompong Tralach District [Kompong Chhnang Province]. The first prong attacked the Vietnamese soldiers posted at Sangke; the second attacked the Sangke commune office. After a 30-minute battle, we killed seven Vietnamese soldiers, including a platoon commander and a Vietnamese provincial assemblyman, and wounded four others. We destroyed an M-30, an AR-15, an SKS rifle, a commune office, a Vietnamese expert's house, seven barracks, a motorboat, and some war material. We seized five SK rifles, five AR-15's, and liberated five villages: Veal Sbov, Baphnum, Kien Khleang, Kraoy, and Kbal Kaoh.

9 Kompong Cham Villages 'Liberated'

BK240822 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in
Cambodian 2315 GMT 23 Mar 85

[Text] We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office in Sopheach commune, Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, for the second time on 19 March. We killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded three others, destroyed a commune office, a house of Vietnamese security employees, a rice milling machine, and a quantity of military material. We seized a B-40, six AK's, two AR-15's, a SKS, five hand grenades, a typewriter, and some military material. We liberated 9 villages--Sopheach Ti Muoy, Sopheach Ti Pi, Sopheach Ti Bei, Dangkao, Toap, Trap, Trapeang Chrey, Sotrak, and Sambo--and 70 Cambodian soldiers, whom we allowed to return home.

Kompong Cham Villages 'Liberated'

BK230811 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune office in Prek Kak commune, Stoeng Trang District, Kompong Cham Province, on 17 March.

After 15 minutes of fighting, we killed two Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded two others. We destroyed a rice milling machine, a trade storehouse, a commune office, and a quantity of military material. We seized two AR-15's, an SKS, and some military material. We liberated five villages: Meak Leu, Meak Kraom, Tes, Srah, and Tuol Kou.

Muk Kampul Villages 'Liberated'

BK230800 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Text] We attacked the Vietnamese enemy's commune offices in Prek Anhchanh, Russei Chrouy, and Prek Dambang communes, Muk Kampul District, battlefield north of Phnom Penh, on 17 March.

After 20 minutes of fighting, we completely liberated and occupied these three commune offices. We killed 8 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 7 others; destroyed 12 commune office buildings, 18 trenches, 14 bicycles, 2 maps, and a quantity of military material; and seized 2 AR-15-15's, 1 SKS, 400 rounds of AK ammunition, 2 maps, 10 sacks of rice, and some military material.

We liberated three villages in Prek Anhchanh commune: Anhchanh Leu, Anhchanh Kraom, and Prek Thmei. We liberated three villages in Russei Chrouy commune: Russei Chrouy, Prek Yeay Hin Ti Muoy, and Prek Yeay Hin Ti Pi. We liberated seven villages in Prek Dambang commune: Prek Dambang, Vat Chas, Spean Hok Liv, Phsa Kramuon, Vat Thmei, Samaki, and Prek Khvet.

Battle Reports for 15-21 March

BK221235

[Editorial Report] (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian and (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian broadcast the following battle reports during the reporting period 15-21 March:

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 15 March reports that between 25 February and 13 March, the Democratic Kampuchean forces on Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Thom, Pailin, Kompong Speu, Kampot, Kompong Cham, and Kratie battlefields killed 108 enemy soldiers and wounded 81 others. They also destroyed 27 weapons, 150 meters of railroad track, 23 barracks, 3 trenches, 1 boat, and some war material; seized 4 weapons and some material and liberated 8 villages on South Sisophon battlefield; and freed 3,100 workers who were forced by the Vietnamese enemy aggressors to clear forest.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 15 March reports that between 8 and 13 March, Democratic Kampuchean guerrillas on Koh Kong Leu, Kompong Chhnang, Leach, Samlot, and South Sisophon battlefields killed or wounded 75 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 1 barrack, a railway bridge, 42 meters of railroad track, and some material; and seized some weapons and material.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 16 March says that between 6 and 15 March, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Pailin, Leach, and Kompong Speu battlefields killed or wounded 107 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed a bridge and some weapons and material; and seized some weapons and material.

According to a report at 2315 GMT on 17 March, between 2 and 15 March Democratic Kampuchean forces on Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, Battambang, MOUNG-PURSAT, Kompong Speu, Siem Reap, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 163 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 29 weapons, 1 district office, 4 commune offices, 5 houses, 34 barracks, 52 trenches, 374 meters of railroad track, 7 warehouses, 6 rice-mills, 6 boats, 1 C-46 radio, and some material; seized 5 weapons, 3 boats, and some ammunition and material; and liberated 10 villages on Kompong Cham battlefield.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 17 March reports that between 6 and 15 March, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Kompong Speu, Western Leach, and Pailin battlefields killed or wounded 107 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed some war material and a 50-meter bridge; and seized some material.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 18 March reports that between 23 February and 16 March, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Siem Ta, Kampot, MOUNG-PURSAT, North Sisophon, Siem Reap, and South Sisophon battlefields killed or wounded 275 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 34 assorted weapons, 1 district office, 2 commune offices, 13 barracks, 300 meters of railroad track, 2 warehouses, 1 rice milling machine, 3 trucks, 1 100-hp motorboat, 2 boats, and some war material; and seized 7 weapons, 1 motorcycle, and some ammunition and war material.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 19 March reports that between 1 and 16 March, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Siem Ta, South Sisophon, Chhep, Battambang, MOUNG-PURSAT, Kompong Thom, and Siem Reap battlefields killed or wounded 123 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 9 weapons, 4 barracks, 480 meters of railroad track, 1 truck, and some war material; and seized some weapons, ammunition, and war material.

VODK at 2330 GMT on 20 March reports that between 1 and 16 March, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Siem Ta, Battambang, South Sisophon, Siem Reap, Kompong Thom, and Chhep battlefields killed or wounded 107 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 11 weapons, 1 truck, 2 barracks, 480 meters of railroad track, and some material; and seized some weapons and material.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 20 March reports that between 5 and 18 March, Democratic Kampuchean forces on MOUNG-PURSAT, Koh Kong Leu, Samlot, Pailin, and Kompong Chhnang battlefields killed or wounded 142 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 15 weapons, 5 trucks, 1 15-meter bridge, 600 meters of railroad tracks, and some material; and seized 2 weapons and some material.

VONADK at 2315 GMT on 21 March reports that between 9 and 18 March, Democratic Kampuchean forces on Pailin, Koh Kong Leu, South Sisophon, and Kompong Thom battlefields killed or wounded 252 Vietnamese soldiers; destroyed 20 weapons, 2 commune offices, 1 Vietnamese expert's house, 12 barracks, 3 trenches, 1 boat, 5 warehouses, 2 bridges, and some material; seized 11 weapons and some material; and freed 5 villages on Tonle Sap battlefield and 1,000 inhabitants.

2 SRV Battalions Ambushed

BK250305 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 24 Mar 85

[Text] On 21 March, we ambushed two Vietnamese battalions west of Samlot. In a 4-hour battle, we killed 36 Vietnamese enemy soldiers and wounded 45 others; 6 bodies were left on the battlefield. The remaining soldiers fled in panic; 22 more were killed and 35 wounded when they stepped on 47 of our mines. We destroyed 28 AK's, 8 B-40 and 6 B-41 rocket launchers, 2 RPD machineguns, and some material. We seized 4 AK's, an RPD machinegun, 10 rucksacks, 13 mines, 50 small mines, 11 round mines, 20 hand grenades, 12 canteens, 10 belts, and some war material.

SRV Convoy Attacked

BK210133 (Clandestine) Voice of the National Army of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2315 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] On 8 March, a Vietnamese convoy leaving Kompong Chhnang for Phnom Penh was ambushed by our forces between O Sandan and Toek L'ak in Kompong Tralach District [Kompong Chhnang Province]. Three trucks were destroyed; 13 Vietnamese soldiers inside the trucks were killed and 14 others wounded. We destroyed 4 cans of diesel, 12 sacks of rice, and some material. We also seized a quantity of war material.

CSO: 4212/55

12 April 1985

CAMBODIA

VODK SEES 'NOTHING NEW' IN VIETNAMESE PROPOSAL

BK250948 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT
24 Mar 85

[Station commentary: "International Opinion in General Agrees That the Latest Deceptive Proposal of the Hanoi Enemy Aggressors Contains Nothing New"]

[Text] While their aggressor forces are committing most savage crimes against the Cambodian refugees along the Cambodian-Thai border and making large-scale incursions and artillery shellings against Thai territory, the Hanoi enemy aggressors are trying frantically to peddle their obsolete and threadbare deceptive maneuvers by injecting some fancied words, such as "Vietnam no longer raises the issue of foreign military bases in the region for discussion in any negotiations to settle the Cambodian question." At the same time, they pretend that Vietnam wants good relations with this or that country, and so on, in an attempt to make people believe that Vietnam has had a change of attitude and wants to settle the Cambodian question, all this is in order to divert international opinion from their crimes against the Cambodian refugees in the Cambodian-Thai border region and from their arrogant encroachments on Thailand's territorial integrity.

The Hanoi authorities can fool nobody. The world continues to indignantly condemn their inhuman and criminal acts against Cambodian refugees in the border areas and their brutal and savage intrusions into Thai territory. It is unanimously understood that the Hanoi authorities do not want to settle the Cambodian question politically as they have loudly claimed and that the proposal for settlement that Vietnam and its accomplices are now peddling so vociferously contains nothing new.

The ASEAN foreign ministers have successively exposed and denounced the latest deceptive maneuver put forward by Vietnam. Singapore Foreign Minister Dhanabalan, after listening to the report by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja about Vietnam's proposal, said Singapore does not see any sign that Vietnam wants to settle the Cambodian question. Vietnam continues to float proposals aimlessly like people flying kites in an attempt to divert world attention from the real situation and to lessen the international community's pressure against its occupation of Cambodia. He said that Vietnam's proposal contains nothing new. On 21 March, Malaysian Deputy Prime Minister Musa Hitam said after visiting the Thai border, which came under recent Vietnamese attacks, that Vietnam's latest proposal contains nothing new.

As the two ASEAN ministers said, Vietnam has neither changed nor put forward anything new. Its latest proposal does not mention the key question--namely, unconditional withdrawal of all Vietnamese aggressive troops from Cambodia and respect for the Cambodian people's right to self-determination as demanded by the UN resolutions. Their extremely criminal activities along the Cambodian-Thai border and their proposal can only clearly prove that the Vietnamese authorities have not given up their aggressive and expansionist ambition in the region, meaning that they continue to nurture the ambition of swallowing Cambodia, setting up an Indochinese federation, and pushing further southward in accordance with their regional aggressive and expansionist strategy and the global aggressive and expansionist strategy of their Soviet masters in the region.

The different wording of this Vietnamese proposal is not important; it is merely bait to lure credulous ears and to give Vietnam a breather to redress its current all-round difficult situation. Once Vietnam succeeded in redressing its current difficult situation, it would rapidly push forward according to its aggressive and expansionist strategy and the strategy of its Soviet masters. It would honor agreements with or promises to nobody, just as it refused to honor the Paris agreement concluded with the United States in 1973. For these reasons, the international community, particularly the countries in the region, will not be taken in by the deception of the Hanoi authorities.

It has been clearly held that should the Hanoi authorities really wish to settle the Cambodian question and to bring peace to the region, they must unconditionally withdraw all their aggressive forces from Cambodia and allow the Cambodian people to decide their own destiny according to the UN resolutions. So long as the more than 250,000 aggressive Vietnamese troops remain in Cambodian territory, continue to massacre the Cambodian people, and create insecurity in the region, no one can believe that Vietnam has given up its aggressive and expansionist ambition in the region, no one can believe that Vietnam wants to have good relations or to coexist peacefully with neighboring countries, and everybody will continue to condemn Vietnam and put pressure on it in all fields and will continue to assist and support the just struggle of the Cambodian people and the CGDK even more enthusiastically for use as military, political, diplomatic, economic, and other kinds of pressure on Vietnam until it can no longer endure it. Only then will Vietnam be forced to unconditionally withdraw all its aggressive forces from Cambodia and respect the Cambodian people's right to self-determination in accordance with the UN resolutions. Only after seeing the Hanoi authorities make the concrete gesture of unconditionally and completely withdrawing their forces from Cambodia in compliance with the UN resolutions will the international community believe that Vietnam has given up its aggressive and expansionist ambition in the region; and only after Vietnam has given up its aggressive and expansionist ambition in this region, will Southeast Asia as a whole enjoy lasting peace and stability.

CAMBODIA

BRIEFS

PHOUN SIPASEUT THANKS HUN SEN--Recently, Comrade Phoun Sipaseut, the LPDR Council of Ministers chairman and foreign minister, sent a message of thanks to Comrade Hun Sen, PRK Council of Ministers chairman and foreign minister, for greetings sent on his 65th birthday. The message says, among other things: I would like to express profound thanks for the warm wishes you sent on my 65th birthday. I am very happy to see that the relations of friendship, militant solidarity, and all-round cooperation between our two fraternal countries is further developing and achieving brilliant results. I would like to wish you good health and more successes in your noble tasks. [Text] [BK221238 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1300 GMT 21 Mar 85]

PORTUGUESE COMMUNIST DELEGATION DEPARTS--The delegation of the Portuguese Communist Party, led by Comrade Octavio Pato, returned to its fatherland at 0730 on 16 March. The delegation was seen off at Pochentong airport by Comrade Kim Yin, member of the Party Central Committee and director general of the radio Voice of the Kampuchean People; Comrade Prach Sun, vice chairman of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Party Central Committee; Comrade (But Theng), head of the Public Relations Bureau of the party; as well as many cadres of the Foreign Relations Commission of the Party Central Committee. [Excerpt] [Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 0430 GMT 17 Mar 85 BK]

AMITY GROUP HEAD GREETES LAO ANNIVERSARIES--On the occasion of the 30th founding anniversary of the LPRP and the 6th anniversary of the signing of the PRK-LPDR Treaty of Peace, Friendship, and Cooperation, Comrade Neou Samom, chairman of the Cambodia-Laos Friendship Association, has sent a greetings message to Comrade Chanmi Douangboutdi, chairman of the Laos-Cambodia Friendship Association. Among other things the message reads: Under the correct and clear-sighted leadership of the LPRP, the fraternal Lao people have scored big victories, thus firmly defending Laos' independence, sovereignty, and territorial integrity and bringing all-round development to their fatherland. The Cambodia-Laos Friendship Association and all Cambodian people wish the fraternal, heroic Lao people success in carrying out all resolutions of the party and their future 5-year plans. May the bond of special friendship and solidarity between our two countries and peoples further strengthen and develop. [Text] [BK221049 Phnom Penh Domestic Service in Cambodian 1100 GMT 22 Mar 85]

PHAM VAN DONG 'EXCUSE' TO SITTHI--On 17 March, Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja brought an excuse from Vietnamese Prime Minister Pham Van Dong to Sitthi Sawetsila in Bangkok, saying the recent act of aggression by Hanoi Vietnamese forces against Thai territory was a mistake due to unclear maps, and so on. To these excuses, Sitthi said 27 Thai soldiers have died and 109 were wounded; and over 1,000 Vietnamese soldiers died. That was the result of a week of Vietnamese aggression in Surin earlier this month. He said this excuse contradicts the statement made by a Vietnamese soldier--taken prisoner on Thai territory during the Vietnamese forces' incursions into Thailand--which says Vietnamese soldiers have received orders from their superiors to invade Thai territory. Sitthi said the Vietnamese have stopped attacking Thailand during the past few days at Mokhtar's suggestion so as not to embarrass Mokhtar while he is in Hanoi. Now Mokhtar has left Hanoi. We are waiting to see what happens next. [Text] [BK210501 (Clandestine) Voice of Democratic Kampuchea in Cambodian 2330 GMT 19 Mar 85]

CSO: 4212/55

INDONESIA

BULGARIAN GOVERNMENT URGED TO END PRESSURES ON MUSLIMS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Mar 85 p A7

[Text] Jakarta, March 5 (ANTARA)--The chairman of the Jakarta-based Islamic Solidarity organization Committee, Lukman Harun, appealed to the moslem community to urge the Bulgarian government to cease all forms of pressures on moslems in that country.

Lukman put forward the appeal in a press conference held here Tuesday following world press reports that the three million Bulgarian Moslems were now undergoing a saddening pressure.

He said that the government had long ago closed down the mosques and religious schools in that communist country.

The moslems were banned from using islamic names and were asked to change them with non-islamic ones.

Those who were reluctant to change them would face difficulties in finding jobs.

The Bulgarian government was trying all means to transform the Moslems into a communist and atheistic society, Lukman said.

Lukman Harun expected that the Bulgarian government would immediately stop its pressure and actions it imposed on them and provide full security for them in order that they could maintain their identity and perform their religious teachings calmly and peacefully. (TZ/RRI/ASM/g09/Q12)

CSO: 4200/679

INDONESIA

AGREEMENT REACHED WITH NETHERLANDS TO END PROTECTIONISM

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 5 Mar 85 p A7

[Text] Jakarta, March 4 (ANTARA)—The Indonesian and the Dutch delegations to the second meeting of the Steering Committee of the Indonesia-Netherlands Joint Commission held here February 28 to March 4 have agreed to avoid protectionism in effort to step up trade between the two countries.

The meeting of the Steering Committee was ended Tuesday with the signing of an Agreed Minute by both sides.

The signing was done for Indonesia by the Indonesian Director General for Foreign Economic Relations (HELN) Atmono Suryo and for the Dutch side by his Dutch counterpart, F.A. Engering.

Both sides expressed agreement that protectionism is still an obstacle to international trade though there has been signs of improvement in the economies of the advanced countries.

Meanwhile they agreed that as a whole there was still sluggishness in the development of the world economy.

The second meeting of the Steering Committee was part of preparations for the meeting of the Indonesia-Netherlands Joint Commission (the 10th) to be held in The Hague in 1986.

The Joint Commission was set up between the two countries in 1968 (July 8) with the aim of enhancing economic relations between the two countries.

The Agreed Minutes of the Steering Committee also expounds agreements between the two delegations on trade, investments, agriculture, research and technology.

(T-dp/g01/Q12)

CSO: 4200/679

INDONESIA

ANTARA, TANJUG SIGN COOPERATION AGREEMENT

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Mar 85 p A6

[Text] Belgrade, March 6 (ANTARA)--Indonesian News Agency ANTARA and its Yugoslavian counterpart Tanjug Wednesday signed an agreement on cooperation and exchange of news and information.

The agreement was signed by ANTARA General Manager Tranggono and Tanjug Director general Mihailo Saranovic.

Both parties agreed to exchange news information and newsphotographs on the basis of reciprocity and free of charge. To speed up the exchange of news, both parties agreed to introduce direct duplex link between Jakarta and Belgrade.

ANTARA and Tanjug agreed to step up their cooperation within the Pool of the News Agencies of Non-Aligned countries. They will exert all possible efforts towards further strengthening cooperation of news agencies within the pool and will jointly fight against any attempt at harm the cooperation.

Having already stationed its correspondent in Jakarta, Tanjug expressed the hope that ANTARA would soon assign its correspondent in Belgrade.

The agreement is valid for two years and it is renewable.

The signing of the agreement highlighted the 10th conference of the Coordinating Committee of the Non-Aligned News Pool (NANAP) which ended here Wednesday.

The two-day NANAP meeting had produced concrete proposals for improving the NANAP's performances. All delegates agreed that trainings for improving the professional skills of their journalists, managerial and technical staffs were imperative. (UTZ01/G04/MS).

CSO: 4200/679

INDONESIA

DEFENSE MINISTER ON VISIT TO YUGOSLAVIA

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 23 Mar 85 p A2

[Text] Jakarta, March 13 (ANTARA)--Indonesian Minister of Defence & Security Poniman made an official visit to Yugoslavia from March 4 through 8, 1985. He paid a courtesy call on Yugoslav President Baselin Djurnovic at the Presidential Office in Belgrade on Thursday.

The defence & security minister stated that he was also impressed by the rapid development of the defence and security industry in that socialist country. The meeting between the Yugoslav President and the Indonesian defence & security minister was held in the friendly atmosphere.

President Vaselein Djuranovic voiced the hope that cooperation among non-aligned countries could be stepped up. As founders of the Non-aligned Movement, Yugoslavia and Indonesia have established bilateral cooperation.

Cooperation between the two countries has been running well covering matters of mutual interest, the Yugoslav President pointed out.

During the visit, Poniman also met his Yugoslavian counterpart, Minister of Defence Admiral Branko Mamula. On the occasion, the two ministers exchanged information about the progress made by the Indonesian as well as Yugoslav armed forces, particularly those related to the defence and security industry.

While in Yugoslavia, Poniman also had the opportunity to visit the Marshal Tito Naval Training Centre and the Lora Naval Base on the beach of the Adriatic Sea, and aircraft factory in Mostar, and civil defence centre and an army college in Belgrade.

When visiting the Soko aircraft plant in Mostar, Minister Poniman and party saw an aerobatic display by jet fighters belonging to the Yugoslav Air Force.

Minister Poniman was during the visit accompanied by Mrs Ponima, and several high ranking officers of the Indonesian Defence & Security Department.

Tz-A17/g06/QR.

CSO: 4200/680

INDONESIA

COAL EXPORT EXPECTED TO INCREASE DESPITE FOREIGN COMPETITION

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 7 Mar 85 pp A11, A12

[Text] Jakarta, March 7 (ANTARA)--Indonesian coal exports are at present facing competition not only from Australia but also from South Africa, which starts to market its coal in the Asian and Pacific region.

This was stated by PN Batubara state mining corporation spokesman H. Szaili to ANTARA here Thursday.

Despite competition from both countries who sell at spot markets sometimes at dumping prices, Indonesian coal on the other hand has already entered the Japanese market, besides Malaysia and South Korea.

Szaili was convinced that coal exports from the Ombilin coal mine, which in 1984 reached a volume of 401,520 tons out of its 583,580 tons production, could still be increased in future.

The Ombilin mine is expected to produce 750,000 tons of coal in 1985, which for the greater part will be exported.

In 1984, 183,336 tons of Ombilin coal were absorbed for domestic consumption, mainly for the Indarung cement factory in Padang and the Andalas cement factory at Lho Nga, Aceh.

The first shipment of 7,013 tons of Ombilin coal for the Andalas cement factory was carried out February 17 this year and periodical shipments of 4,000 tons will be sent each month.

Szaili said that several coal mines in East Kalimantan which are still in exploration are expected to reach production stage at the end of 1986 or early 1987.

At present, he said, seven firms which are doing explorations in East Kalimantan are carrying out research on transport and coal-export possibilities in the province. The coal mines in East Kalimantan are earmarked to produce an initial 500,000 tons each mine and their production will gradually be increased.

There are at present seven foreign contractors engaged in the province and several of them are exploring domestic marketing possibilities.

Coal in the framework of energy diversification will be one of the important replacements of fuel oil, apart from natural gas and hydro power. As such more crude oil can be exported. (TA02/G08/Q3)

CSO: 4200/679

INDONESIA

JAPAN EXPLORES POSSIBILITY OF SETTING UP AMMONIA PLANT IN SULAWESI

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 8 Mar 85 p A4

[Text] Ujungpandang, March 8 (ANTARA)--The possibility is at present being explored for the setting up of an ammonia factory in Pare-Pare, South Sulawesi, jointly by Indonesia and Japan, Consul Shozo Kudo of the Japanese consulate general in Ujungpandang has said.

To that end a number of officials of JICA (Japan International Cooperation Agency) and Misui of Japan arrived here Thursday evening, accompanied by Pertamina state oil company main office officials.

Shozo Kudo explained that the JICA and Mitsui officials during their visit to this region would meet several government officials, among them South Sulawesi governor, the chairman of the Bappeda (provincial development planning board) and the rector of Hasanuddin University. Saturday through Tuesday they will be in Pare-Pare City where the ammonia factory will be set up.

Mitsui has made a feasibility study of the factory's set up, its management and the economic potential effectiveness in collaboration with BP Gas Ltd. Gulf US, who made a survey of the natural gas construction in the Pare-Pare area.

Japan intends to carry out the construction of the factory, the infrastructures and the factory's management as well as to purchase the factory's products, while BP Gas Ltd and Gulf US will produce the natural gas as well as taking care of the transportation to the production site.

This project will not only earn foreign exchange for the country through gas exports but will also contribute to development outside Java, in particular for the Pare-Pare area through the construction of the factory and the building of social infrastructure, such as schools, hospitals and mosques as well, which will have a positive impact on the social economic development of the area.

Cooperation development

Japanese Consul General in Ujungpandang Minoru Kunii has stated that the present cooperation was a further development in the already existing Indonesian-Japanese cooperation.

Until now cooperation has been realized, among other things in the natural silk industry in Bili-Bili (Gowa regency) which has been transferred to the Indonesian side on February 18, 1985, further in the agricultural research training centre at Batang-Kaluku (Gowa regency), the school for nurses at Tidung (Ujungpandang), and the basic sailors training centre at Barombong (Gowa).

In the framework of this cooperation the construction of the Jeneberang River irrigation project and of the Bakar hydro-electric powerplant in Pinang will follow in the near future, Minoru Kunii said. (UXE-44/XE-40/G08/MS).

CSO: 4200/679

INDONESIA

EDITORIAL DISCUSSES WAYS TO ATTRACT FOREIGN INVESTORS

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 8 Mar 85 p 2

[Editorial]

[Text]

Does Indonesia remain fairly attractive to foreign capital investors? This question sounds realistic enough in view of the various reporting images within the national and international business environments. The question may be relevant because different changes have taken place in the sector of foreign investments. Countries that some time ago were orientated to investments in resource-based industries, for instance in iron ore, copper, nickel mining etc. are today shifting their attention to investments in the industrialised world. There is at present a surplus of raw materials supply, caused by a drop in demand as a result of the dull condition experienced by industries (using raw materials in industrialised countries) and the process of structural change in these industries. Most of them now use other materials instead of natural resources. Cable plants for example, which used to consume copper as the basic material for cable manufacturing, have now turned to optical fibres.

On the other hand, capital investments by Japanese MNCs (Sogo Shusha) may also be caused by the necessity for them to maintain their share in the US market, e.g. due to the protectionist measures imposed by the industrialised countries, including the US as Japan's biggest market. Japan and West Europe invest their capital in the US with the expectation that, for instance, they can also benefit from industries with high/sophisticated technology. American MNCs themselves are now paying more attention to domestic investments, which offer a fairly attractive rate of return on investments and are virtually without political risks. Therefore the US, previously known as a capital exporter, is now seen more as a capital importer. Funds from West European nations and Japan in particular, have flown into that country in sufficiently large amounts.

The inclination of foreign investors (MNCs) towards the industrialised countries is increasingly apparent and most of them are prompted by the consideration that the US bears the least political risk compared with investments in the developing countries. In this case, political leaders and government officials in West Europe and Japan are not inclined towards the "flow of capital" into the US, but business calculations in these countries are different. In most cases their political and government leaders cannot do much because their policies towards the private sector are fairly "liberal". They cannot force the private sector to abide by the commands, demands, and suggestions of government agencies.

If we accept the reality of this international business scene, the policy with regard to MNCs that first of all receives attention is that foreign investments in Indonesia at present are not only meant to maintain a market share but also due to the fairly attractive return on investments. The minimum political risk in turn gives a feeling of greater freedom, ensures certainty in handling/obtaining licenses, assistance of officials, switching of management and technical personnel, expenses that can be calculated in advance. MNCs can use the capital investments as the basis for exporting its products to the international market while taking advantage of the domestic markets in these countries.

With the circumstances, perception, and direction of foreign investment being led to realise that more or less guarantee attractive environment, the developing nations should see it as a reality. And if we still expect an inflow of capital in our balance of payments, Indonesia has to face strong competition in the effort to make our environment appealing to foreign investors. We may have to boost our foreign investment strategy by more focussing it on the private sector so that investments are directed to export-oriented industries. This task can possibly be left to national entrepreneurs, or perhaps by establishing cooperation with companies already opening business networks and offices at national and international levels, or by allowing the entry of foreign MNCs into export-oriented industries under a more favourable climate.

If any of the national entrepreneurs is determined to operate in export-oriented industries, we should pay attention to MNCs that are engaged in international banking activities. They can assist these industries in carrying out their projects. It also means that the projects should be more thoroughly selected. It is believed that at present many sectors become less attractive to MNCs

because of the presence of various difficulties, uncertainties, such as the frequently changing regulations, the increasingly stringent attitude of officials, bureaucratic bottlenecks, difficulty in obtaining licences, etc.

With the change of direction and tendency on the part of overseas investors, we inevitably have to witness the fact that our investment climate and environment is less appealing to MNCs. But if we direct our attention to export oriented industries and prepare/handle them seriously, we may still be able to draw the interest of globally oriented MNCs. In this context, we should also provide wide opportunities for national industries that have been or will be orientated to exports. Without such orientation, in the coming years we will be facing more troubles in the effort to increase our foreign exchange earnings.

CSO: 4200/677

INDONESIA

NON-OIL EXPORTS TO JAPAN EXPECTED TO INCREASE

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 8 Mar 85 p 9

[Text]

The exports of non-oil/gas commodities from Indonesia to Japan are expected to keep on rising in volume and value in the coming years. The Indonesian trade attaché in Tokyo has estimated the value of Indonesia's non-oil/gas exports to Japan in 1984/85 at US\$ 1,551 million.

Based on projections made by the Indonesian trade attaché, Indonesia's non-oil/gas exports to Japan, which stood at US\$ 1,375 million in 1982/83, will increase by 20 percent to US\$ 1,650 million in 1985/86.

The balance of trade between Japan and Indonesia has been in a surplus in favor of the latter. But since 1973, when oil prices rose, the surplus has shifted to Japan's favor. Instance, Indonesia's trade surplus with Japan from 1960 to 1972 reached US\$ 10,522.3 million. But since 1973, it has turned into a deficit. In 1981, it stood at US\$ 2,176.1 million, as Indonesia's oil and gas supply to Japan in 1981 reached US\$ 3,552.1 million.

Japan's imports of commodities other than oil and natural gas from Indonesia stood at US\$ 26,222.9 million in 1981, US\$ 22,097.1 million in 1982, and US\$ 22,345.8 million in 1983. The market share of Indonesia in the supply of non-oil/gas commodities to Japan averaged 1.9 percent a year, compared with 2.8 percent for Malaysia, 1.7 percent for the Philippines, 1.5 percent for Thailand and 0.5 percent for Singapore.

Japan has so far been an important market for Indonesian non-oil/gas commodities. In 1983, 27.5 percent of Indonesia's exports based on C&F and 20.7 percent of Indonesia's exports based on FOB to Japan consisted of commodities other than oil and natural gas. Japan is the second market after Singapore for the sale of Indonesian non-oil/gas commodities. The US is the third market.

The open principle followed by Japan has not benefited the developing countries, viewed from the lowering of import duty rates for the developing countries in the Japan's Generalized System of Preference (GSP). Thus the developing countries should offer competitive export commodities in promoting their exports to Japan using tariff preferences.

TRADITIONAL : Viewed from the groups of COMMODITIES commodities in the export commodity exports, Indonesia's non-oil/gas exports to Japan in 1983 mainly consisted of traditional export commodities. Around 2.3% of Indonesia's supply of non-oil/gas commodities to Japan in 1983 consisted of industrial products, 2% of minerals, 2.9% timber, 3.2% for agricultural products/fish and 26% other commodities.

CSO: 4200/677

ASEAN COOPERATION IN AUTOMOBILE INDUSTRY TO BE STUDIED

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 6 Mar 85 p A2

[Text] Jakarta, March 6 (ANTARA)--A proposal for the pioneering of a cooperation between member-countries of ASEAN in the automobile industry will be studied, Minister of Industry Hartarto said Tuesday.

Commenting on the proposal raised by a Thai parliamentary delegation led by Mom Luang Seri Pramoj when meeting with House Speaker Amirmachmud in Jakarta, the minister said, "For Indonesia the most important thing is to develop its car industry from the present stage of assembling into full-manufacturing targeted to materialize by the end of the fourth Five Year Plan (1989)."

"To that end, it must be supported by market potential at home," he added, "However I will study the proposal."

Under the proposed cooperation, each ASEAN member-country can make automotive components or units designed to meet or add up mutual necessities instead of competing with each other.

Pramof said the proposal was previously conveyed to Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohammad who also has expressed his support for setting up a coordination in car manufacturing among ASEAN member-countries.

(TA11/SAL/G04/MS).

CS0: 4200/679

12 April 1985

INDONESIA

GOVERNORS URGED TO HELP IN CREATION OF RICE FIELDS

Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 23 Mar 85 pp A1, A2

[Text] Jakarta, March 12 (ANTARA)—Minister of Agriculture Ir. Achmad Affandi asked all governors to coordinate government institutions in their respective province to complete the reclamation program of new paddy fields.

The minister made the call in his directive before a limited governor's conference here Tuesday.

The target for the reclamation of new paddy fields in the third five year plan was set at 350,000 ha. But the figure still cannot be fully worked out and must be continued in the fourth Pelita.

Affandi said that lack of cooperation among the regional institutions concerned in handling this project such as directorates general of food crops, agraria, irrigation, banking and regional autonomy is one factor hampering the realization of the project.

The government, he said, has provided credit assistance for the project in Lampung, South Sumatera, Bengkulu, West Kalimantan, South Kalimantan and South Sulawesi.

The minister also spoke on effort to handle various activities including post harvest, CVPD disease (on orange trees), soil calcification, development of fishery and cattle breeding and plantation project.

He said that the CVPD eradication campaign would be launched for a period of three years. Earlier this mass eradication program would be conducted for five years.

The minister also called on all governors to pay more attention to the development of coastal villages.

The development of coastal villages is aimed at levelling up the potency of fisherman and fish breeders, enabling them to improve their social welfare and get rid of themselves from the dependence on climatic condition.

"It is also aimed at opening their isolation both in economy, social and culture from their brothers living in cities and towns," he added.

Affandi did not mention the number of coastal villages to be developed through his plan.

The limited all Indonesian governors working conference, beginning on March 12 will last for three days. T.A07/C03/QR.

CSO: 4200/680

INDONESIA

DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTER-PURCHASE POLICY DESCRIBED

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 8 Mar 85 p 6

[Text] The available data show that the number of countries accepting Indonesia's counter purchase policy had up to the beginning of February this year reached 22. The counter purchase obligation of the 22 supplier countries has reached a total of US\$1.238 billion. Viewed from the value of contracts, West Germany ranks first, followed by Japan in the second position and Canada in third position.

The Indonesian Government has implemented the counter purchase policy since 1982 for the purchase of goods by the government from suppliers abroad based on the agreement that they must buy Indonesian commodities other than oil and natural gas. The main purpose of the implementation of the counter purchase policy is to promote Indonesia's non-oil/gas exports, as the volume of non-oil/gas commodities that must be bought by the suppliers concerned should be on top of the volume of Indonesia's non-oil/gas exports to the existing market.

Indonesian commodities other than oil and natural gas already/to be exported based on the counter purchase agreements include: rubber, latex, resin, sawn timber, plywood, veneer, railway sleepers, rice bran, molasses, coffee, black tea powder, cacao, athyl alcohol, corn, cashewnut, black pepper, palm oil stearine, fresh shrimps, cod-liver oil, frog legs, polyester cotton, woven cloths, garments, rattan mat, quartz sand, nickel matte, aluminium ingot, aluminium alloy bar, iron ore, copper concentrate, coal, urea fertilizer, TSP fertilizer, DAP fertilizer and jelly fish.

The obligation and realization of counter purchase agreements up to February 3, 1985, based on letter of confirmation which have been issued, are as follows:

SUPPLIER COUNTRIES	COUNTER PURCHASE OBLIGATION: (US\$)	REALIZATION: (US\$)	REALIZATION: (US\$)
Japan	145,142,342.46	123,811,712.45	1,048,411.45
United States	52,857,327.35	52,071,932.43	7,118,376.43
West Germany	155,692,457.35	51,224,067.23	117,721,346.73
Singapore	72,503,339.77	-9,886,392.16	77,100,592.00
Netherlands	37,236,438.29	35,543,072.32	3,593,312.53
Canada	162,471,610.99	42,591,134.40	109,880,576.47
South Korea	64,031,577.03	36,147,916.93	23,844,343.13
United Kingdom	25,932,335.12	21,913,288.52	4,038,982.59
Romania	61,946,933.32	11,013,330.00	50,931,329.32
France	19,133,795.91	20,533,715.37	3,920,837.73
Hongkong	6,702,137.13	3,782,117.46	3,011,573.25
East Germany	11,700,000.00	2,262,418.12	9,436,581.87
Sweden	1,761,608.24	2,160,997.76	---
Australia	15,331,951.59	6,275,330.44	9,330,839.00
Italy	1,110,000.00	663,328.16	431,471.84
Malaysia	2,337,545.00	350,760.85	1,775,784.15
Austria	14,370,919.03	2,437,120.11	11,938,301.10
Panama	48,639.00	500,558.00	---
Mexico	1,233,170.00	---	2,233,170.00
Yugoslavia	6,833,221.00	---	6,483,221.00
Switzerland	1,523,700.00	---	1,328,741.00
Belgium	1,216,200.00	---	1,616,656.00
Total	1,218,710,237.03	225,514,251.31	705,167,045.77

a) Including a surplus of US \$3,041,913.19 in the realization of the counter purchase obligation by several suppliers.

INDONESIA

PT DJAKARTA LLOYD REDUCES LOSS

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 6 Mar 85 p 7

[Text]

PT Djakarta Lloyd, one of state-run shipping companies, has been able to lower deficits it have sustained so far. It was concluded at the meeting of the shareholders of PT Djakarta Lloyd recently that the ability of the company to minimize deficits had increased. Minister of Communications Roemlin Nurdjadin said when he installed members of the boards of directors of three state-run companies under the communications Ministry, namely PT Djakarta Lloyd, Perum DAMRI and PT Garuda Indonesia Airways here recently.

PT Djakarta Lloyd, which has a strong armada, is facing challenges in serving the transport of goods for international routes, particularly in competing with many other shipping companies, according to the minister. He pointed out that the shipping company should be able to offer competitive services and tariffs. Eight of cargo ships belonging to PT Djakarta Lloyd are new.

The available data show PT Djakarta Lloyd still sustained a deficit of over Rp 1.3 billion in 1984, after the repayment of its debts. The income of the company in 1984 was over Rp 67.2 billion. But the net income, after being reduced with the cost of operation & various other costs, amounted to more than Rp 2.1 bil

lion. Depreciation reduces the income of the company by over Rp 3.6 billion. Thus the income of the company after being reduced with the depreciation stood at only around Rp 3.6 billion.

The company also receives income from other sources, other than the operations of its vessels. Its income from other sources last year stood at over Rp 9,243 billion, including Rp 4.6 billion from agencies and more than Rp 4.2 billion from its terminal.

At the end of the year of the company in 1985, after deducting all the various costs and expenses, showed a deficit of around Rp 1.9 billion.

CSO: 4200/677

INDONESIA

LAMPUNG FOUNDRY TO OPERATE SOON

Jakarta BUSINESS NEWS in English 6 Mar 85 p 7

[Text]

The construction of a foundry plant in Lampung is almost completed. The commercial production by the plant is expected to begin by April this year. Part of the need for pig iron in the country will be fulfilled by that new plant when completed.

The Lampung foundry plant was previously scheduled to start operation from August 1984, but the operation of the plant has been delayed as part of the project has not been completed.

The domestic demand for pig iron has continued to go up in the past several years, and it has so far been entirely fulfilled with imported products. Indonesia's imports of pig iron are projected to reach around 30,000 tons this year.

As a pilot project, the Lampung foundry plant will operate with a capacity of 8,000 tons/year. The supply & sale of pig iron from Lampung will be handled by PT Krakatau Steel.

CSO: 4200/677

12 April 1985

INDONESIA

BRIEFS

ISRAELI BOMBING RAID--Jakarta, March 8 (ANTARA)--Indonesia has strongly condemned the gruesome action of Israel in South Lebanon by bombing a mosque, killing a number of people therein. This was stated by Foreign Minister Mochtar Kusumaatmadja in a press conference here Friday. "Every terror against worship houses must be strongly condemned," he said, commenting the Israeli attacks on Maarakeh village, South Lebanon early this week. The bombing raid was launched by Israel when they chased Shiite fighters in South Lebanon. Two of the Shiite leaders out of eleven Shiite fighters were slain in the bombing raid on Monday. The Israel's attack had provoked strong protests from all moslems in Lebanon. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 8 Mar 85 p A6]

MPR DEPUTY CHAIRMAN NOMINATED--Jakarta, March 8 (ANTARA)--Former North Sulawesi Governor G.H. Mantik has been nominated deputy chairman of the MPR (People's Consultative Assembly) to replace the late Soenandar Prijoedarmo, who died some time ago. This was stated by ministry of home affairs' spokesman Drs Feisal Tamin to the press here Friday. The nomination came about at a special session of the regional delegate group chaired by the group's deputy chairman T.H.M. Hadi Tayeg. The session which took place at the ministry of home affairs has accepted the nomination unanimously and will immediately be submitted to the MPR chairman. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 9 Mar 85 p A3]

CEPU OIL, GAS TRAINING CENTER--Jakarta, March 12 (ANTARA)--The Government of Japan through its foreign cooperation agency (JICA) plans to hold a feasibility study on the development of oil and gas training centre in Cepu, Central Java. A spokesman of the Department of Mines and Energy in a press release here said Tuesday that for this the Japanese government has provided technical assistance to the centre in Cepu. The assistance is in the form of a US\$300,000 grant for a period of six months beginning next May. The feasibility study is aimed at developing and improving facilities of the training centre seen from its economic and effective viewpoints as an educational centre for development of oil industry in Indonesia. The Cepu oil training centre is one of 25 best educational centres in the world, according to the UN aid program. [Text] [Jakarta ANTARA NEWS BULLETIN in English 13 Mar 85 p A1]

CSO: 4200/680

MALAYSIA

ASEAN URGED TO FOLLOW EEC'S EXAMPLE

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 9 Feb 85 p 8

[Editorial: "Is ASEAN Unity Less Strong Than That of EEC?"]

[Text] Prime Minister Datuk Sri Dr Mahathir prompted ASEAN [Association of Southeast Asian Nations] nations to look at what they have achieved in respect to economic cooperation and use this review as a basis for investigating further the broad opportunities available for heightening such cooperation.

Up to the present time trade among members of ASEAN has only accounted for 20 percent of ASEAN's total world trade. This means that despite considerable talk about increasing ASEAN cooperation, member nations continue to obtain needed commodities from nations who are not members of ASEAN.

This differs from the strong cooperation among nations who are members of the European Economic Union (EEC). For instance, England for a long time bought animal products and lamb from Australia but called a halt to such purchases and turned to the EEC. England began to buy from Holland and Denmark, members of the EEC.

The attitude of EEC members is also different. They place more emphasis on buying goods from their partners in this organization. They revert to buying from non-member nations only if the goods needed are not available in their own region.

EEC nations have a better reason for buying goods from their partners because most of the goods moved between member nations are free of tariff. This makes it easier to carry on trade.

ASEAN nations might follow the EEC practice and aside from changing their attitudes toward each other, they might stress the purchase of goods from their own region. Buying what they need from this area not only will improve the economies of ASEAN nations but will also be beneficial from the standpoint of lower transportation costs because of the shorter distances between ASEAN countries.

In considering increased trade among ASEAN members, this region, of course, would not exclude trade with non-member nations. This would occur because of the many trade items available in each of the member nations.

For instance, Malaysia, Indonesia and Thailand each have rubber while Indonesia, Malaysia and Brunei have oil. However, other products needed by the five member nations are available only in a certain country.

In the near future, Malaysia will begin to produce vehicles and we, of course, would be happy to see Malaysian vehicles accepted by other ASEAN nations. To date Japanese vehicles have dominated the market in Southeast Asia so the time has come for ASEAN governments to open their markets to Malaysian vehicles.

6804

CSO: 4213/175

MALAYSIA

PAS SYMPOSIUM'S USE OF CHINESE HALL, BANNER DEcriED

Symposium Described

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 11 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 10 February--The crowds along Maharajalela Street here today questioned the use of a banner containing Chinese characters, to the right and left of which was printed the PAS [Pan-Malayan Islamic Party] symbol.

They were astonished that the PAS would use Chinese characters since it ordinarily uses Jawi [Malayo-Arabic characters] on its posters and notices.

Aside from the use of Chinese characters, the crowd was also astonished that the Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall, which up to now has been used by Chinese political and cultural organizations including the DAP [Democratic Action Party], had been selected by the PAS as the place to hold its symposium.

The banner containing the Chinese characters, which was hung on the Chinese Assembly Hall fence, said the symposium was being conducted by the PAS Setapak Area Lujnah Mustad'afin.

"Islamic Resurgence Movement," the purpose of the symposium, was written diagonally across the banner.

The PAS symposium was the first ever to be held for non-Muslims in the capital. Its goals, according to Haji Subky Latif, symposium chairman, included finding a way to achieve national unity and soliciting non-Muslim understanding of the PAS struggle.

Some 450 persons attended the symposium, including about 100 non-Muslims.

Those presenting papers in the symposium were Dr Chandera Muzaffar, president in charge of ideology, Assistant Professor Dr Harun Din, lecturer at the Malaysian National University [UKM], Dr Abdul Aziz Hanafi, and Dr Jomo K. Sundram of the Malayan University.

Tan Sri Dr Tan Chee Khoon, former opposition chairman, Haji Nakkaie Haji Ahmad, PAS vice chairman, Mr Kassim Ahmad, former chairman of the Malaysian People's

Socialist Party, and Dr Ting Chew Peh, lecturer at the UKM, were members of a panel that discussed these papers.

In his speech, Haji Subky Latif, symposium chairman, said Malaysians should set aside chauvinist feelings and racial prejudice in order to create a harmonious atmosphere for the achievement of national unity.

Chauvinism and racial prejudice, he said, were Western concepts, and these concepts which interfere with national unity must be expunged.

Meanwhile, Haji Yusof Rawa, PAS general chairman, called on Muslims to rid themselves of feelings of superiority, arrogance and chauvinism and learn to have respect for other ethnic groups to ensure national unity.

National unity, he said, is becoming an increasingly acute problem which can only be solved if the government and opposition parties take direct steps to solve it.

Tan Sri Dr Tan Chee Khoo, former opposition chairman, who also was a member of the symposium panel, asked the government to provide the fullest possible information to non-Muslims on efforts being made to instill them with Islamic values to avoid confusion and misunderstanding.

Non-Muslims, he said, receive little real information concerning true Islamic values.

In providing such information, he said, the government should not disparage other religions.

To this end, he added, Islamic and non-Islamic leaders must hold a dialogue on how Islamic values can be adopted successfully.

Party Leaders Comment

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 11 February--The public today questioned the holding by the PAS of its symposium and lecture meeting in the Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall in which non-Islamic traditional ceremonies have customarily been held.

A spokesman for the assembly hall said ordinarily Chinese cultural performances and political and dinner meetings were held in the hall.

He did not deny that food such as pork and alcohol were served at dinner meetings held there.

The many people who have contacted UTUSAN MALAYSIA since this morning asked why the PAS prompted Muslims not to pray in mosques built with government funds when it was ready to hold a meeting in a place considered unclean under Islamic law.

Mr Ahmad bin Saad, a merchant from Baru Bangi, said the PAS' act was clear proof that the party used any tactic whatsoever that served its political interests.

Nevertheless, he said, the Chinese are not easily deceived by the PAS trickery because most urban Chinese are educated.

The PAS Setapak area held an Islamic symposium and a discussion of national unity in the Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall on Maharajalela Street here last night and are following it with a lecture meeting to be held tonight in the same place.

Haji Subky Latif, symposium chairman, said the purpose of the symposium was to find a way to resolve the national unity question and to clarify the PAS struggle to non-Muslims.

A leader of the MCA [Malayan Chinese Association] Youth Movement who was contacted today affirmed that the Chinese were not easily influenced by the PAS trick of holding the symposium and displaying a banner containing only Chinese characters.

The Chinese in Malaysia, he said, would continue to repudiate religious extremist or chauvinist attitudes and deeds, and the PAS, which had been branded as a religious extremist party, was not exempt from such repudiation.

Meanwhile, Mr Ahmad bin Saad added that it was regrettable that the PAS had caused divisiveness among the people in rural areas by urging them not to pray in government mosques.

"Haji Hadi Awang (PAS vice chairman) and Haji Fadzil Nor (deputy chairman) must explain whether it was wise for their party to hold such meetings in a place considered unclean from the standpoint of Islam which is upheld by the PAS.

"This clearly proves that it is very easy for them to see the faults of others but that it is hard for them to see their own," Mr Ahmad added.

Meanwhile, Syed Hamid Albar, chairman of the Kuala Lumpur UMNO, said it was doubtful whether the PAS sincerely wanted lasting national unity. What they did today was a clear indication that they did not lean in that direction.

He said the symposium held by the PAS to try to find a way to achieve unity and to solicit non-Muslim understanding of the PAS struggle only made non-Muslims more confused.

"The PAS continues to fight against the UMNO whose membership is composed of many ethnic and religious groups. How, then, will they be able to convince others that unity will be created if they gain an understanding of the PAS struggle?" he asked.

He expressed his astonishment over the failure of the UMNO to send representatives to the symposium for mutual discussion of this matter.

Lasting unity in this country, he said, depends on the strong union of Malays and Muslims. Such a strong union will attract non-Muslims indirectly to participate in the quest for lasting unity.

He then expressed his regret that the PAS had not used the Malay language on its posters, notices and banner for this symposium. "This [is an] example [lines of original text missing] struggling for the sovereignty of one ethnic group, and, on the other hand, they are ready to pawn the self-respect of an ethnic group and its mother tongue merely to achieve their political aspirations."

Mr Talib Haji Ali, chairman of the Arau Chapter of the UMNO Youth Movement who also represents the people of the Kayang area, explained that things like this should not happen at a time when the country is trying to establish a national language.

He said if the PAS wanted to interest the Chinese in supporting its struggle, PAS members should not have rejected the use of the Malaysian language on the banner announcing the symposium to be held at the Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall.

A spokesman for the Perlis Writers Union (3P) also regretted that the PAS had used the Chinese characters in a way that derogated the sovereignty of the Malaysian language, which we have been fighting for since independence.

He said if Thailand and Indonesia were able to unite their people through the use of one national language, the PAS should not think national unity could be achieved with the use of many languages.

Mr Arshad Bahari, assistant secretary of the Kangar Chapter of the UMNO Youth Movement, hoped the PAS would present the true explanation of why it used all Chinese characters on the banner, thus directly rejecting the national language.

This, he stressed, clearly shows that the PAS party is a fraud and is ready to do anything that will serve its own interests.

Puan Hajah Rosnah Haji Mohd. Salleh, chairman of the State UMNO Women's Movement, pointed out that if Malays did not take pride in the use of their own language, how could anyone else be expected to support its use.

Use of Chinese Banner, Hall Defended

Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, Tuesday [12 February]--The PAS explained that Chinese characters were used on a banner of the symposium held here merely to send a message to the Chinese people about a certain matter.

Haji Hassan Shukri, general secretary, said this was not a sin as far as Islam was concerned.

He said the Koran has also been translated into other languages.

"Is it wrong for us to provide information to non-Muslims?" he asked.

Haji Hassan also said it was not wrong to hold a meeting in a hall owned by non-Muslims as long as the participants did nothing that was forbidden by Islam.

He said it was a very different thing to hold a party meeting in that hall than to hold it in a hotel where much liquor was served and gambling took place.

The PAS, he said, had to hold the meeting in that hall because six attempts to find another meeting place ended in failure. Haji Yusuf Rawan, the PAS general chairman, said Roman script also was not Islamic script.

He said the newspaper had created an uproar over the use of Chinese characters on the PAS banner. Actually the use of these characters was a trifling matter which did not merit the attention paid to it.

UMNO General Secretary Comments

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 14 Feb 85 pp 1, 6

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 13 February--Today the UMNO said the PAS act of holding its symposium in the Chinese Assembly Hall was a political ploy to keep non-Muslims from ascertaining the real purpose of their limited struggle.

Datuk Sri Haji Sanusi, UMNO general secretary, explained that the use of Chinese characters on the symposium's banner was nothing but political propaganda.

He said this conflicted with what the PAS had been trumpeting in the villages up to this time.

"In the villages," he said, "it has been criticizing the National Front and the UMNO for associating with people of other nationalities. However, when they do this, they give lie to the PAS claim that it is a party that is against chauvinism."

The general secretary added that PAS voiced these criticisms merely to throw sand into the eyes of non-Muslims, but he was convinced that our society which is made up of numerous ethnic groups would not be deceived by such a gimmick.

After receiving a visit from Sheik Rajab Al-Tamimi, chief imam of the Al-Aqsa Mosque in his office here this afternoon, the UMNO general secretary, who is also minister of national and rural development, gave this explanation when he was asked to comment on the uproar caused by the PAS.

What is important here, he said, is not the use of the Chinese Assembly Hall by this organization but the need for a clear understanding of the life-style of the Chinese and the problems which they face.

For a long time, he said, the National Front has accepted Chinese leaders and people of Chinese descent as party members at all levels of the organization,

and one cannot compare the use by the PAS of a banner containing Chinese characters with the National Front's tolerant attitude.

The National Front, he explained, uses language as a tool for communication and not as a propaganda tool.

It does not politicize language but merely uses language as an instrument for liaison or an intermediary between all levels of society.

"However, the PAS uses banners adapted to the local population when it enters the villages. When operating in urban areas, it uses a foreign language because it wants to show others that it is not a chauvinist organization.

"Thus, it (the PAS) tells Malays not to associate with the Chinese and tells Chinese PAS wants to be unbiased," Datuk Sanusi remarked.

He stressed that Muslims in Malaysia should focus their attention on efforts to create unity and not divisiveness among the people.

"We should see to creating equality among us and not look for differences between us because we may not be able to solve the problem faced by Muslims if we act divisively," he said.

Datuk Sanusi stated that he was convinced that if the PAS could not accept UMNO members, it would not be able to accept other ethnic groups no matter what it did.

Meanwhile, his excellency the minister criticized the PAS' use of Chinese characters on the symposium banner yesterday as killing any pure desire to continue their fight on the part of those who have fought for the establishment of a single national language.

In Kota Baharu, Haji Abdul Ghani Mahmud, chairman of the party's Information Bureau, said that the PAS acted as if it did not value the loyal service of those who have fought for the establishment of a single national language, and this was deadening for the struggle to establish a national language.

"Unfortunately, the PAS now appears to be stressing the use of other languages over the national language. This is very much to be regretted," he remarked.

Other Leaders Comment

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 13 Feb 85 p 2

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 12 February--Mr Chew Hock Thye, MCA Youth general secretary, said the Chinese people would not be influenced by the PAS propaganda because that party was unable to cooperate with infidels.

Speaking on the PAS Islamic symposium held in the Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall here last Sunday (10 February), he explained that the Chinese people described it merely as an effort by the PAS to fish for votes in the coming general election.

"The PAS talks sweetly but it is a party whose actions belie its words."

"The PAS is an Islamic organization with an Islamic ideology and feels that those who do not accept the Islamic ideology, such as the UMNO and parties in the National Front, are infidels, and no cooperation may be given them," he remarked.

Mr Chew feels that PAS members show signs of "arabism" by the clothing they wear, the language they speak, and by the ideals they uphold, which are not consistent with the multinational society in this country.

"The ideology which the PAS carries out is too Islamic and arabic," he remarked.

Meanwhile, in Kota Baharu, BERNAMA reported that the Kelantan UMNO Youth Movement described as deceptive the statement of Haji Hadi Awang, PAS vice president, that a Chinese could become head of state if Malaysia became an Islamic nation.

Mr Rosali Isahak, the Youth Movement's vice president, said the PAS leader's statement showed that the party had now reached the end of its capital and was insecure.

He expressed his regret that PAS leaders made debatable pronouncements merely for their own political interests.

In his view the PAS was ready to use all kinds of tactics that could disrupt the national political climate and create an unfortunate situation.

Mr Hashim Safin, chairman of the Kelantan UMNO Youth Movement, said the current PAS leaders were too greedy about expanding PAS' influence among the people and were thereby hanging themselves.

The PAS leadership, he said, now no longer seems to have a definite aim for their struggle. "Earlier they went to rural areas and said there could be no cooperation with the Chinese and Indians as long as we, the UMNO members, were declared infidels, but now they themselves work toward such cooperation," he added.

Deception

Mr Hasim Safin said the categorization of UMNO members by the PAS members as infidels because they cooperate with the Chinese and Indians to ensure national security was nothing more than an attempt to gain influence by deceiving the Malays.

According to Mr Hashim, who is also the political secretary to Chief Minister Datuk Haji Mohamad Yaacob and to the Malaysian UMNO Youth Executive Committee, this narrow view is promulgated by the PAS merely to deceive the people for the purpose of seeking political influence.

"However, many Malays have become aware now and are no longer deceived by this even though the PAS uses the Koran and Tradition as tools for its political interests," he said.

Kuala Lumpur UTUSAN MALAYSIA in Malay 12 Feb 85 p 1

[Text] Kuala Lumpur, 11 February--A Chinese may become head of state if Malaysia becomes an Islamic nation, said Haji Abdul Hadi Awang, PAS vice chairman, in a speech given at the Selangor Chinese Assembly Hall here this evening.

"Nevertheless, Chinese who would be leaders in an Islamic nation must be Muslims who are obedient servants of Allah and are qualified Islamic leaders," he remarked.

According to Haji Abdul Hadi, during the history of Islam, not all caliphs who held administrative posts in Islamic countries were Arabs. Their nationalities varied; some were Turks, Persians, Berbers, Kurds, and other nationalities.

His speech was part of the agenda of the National Unity Question and Islamic Symposium held for one night in this hall. Participating in that evening's program were Haji Fadzil Nor, deputy chairman.

Haji Abdul Hadi proclaimed that laws promulgated in this country for Malaysia's residents were foreign laws because they were not Islamic laws or traditional laws of the Chinese, Indian or Malay people.

Meanwhile, Haji Fadzil Nor in his speech urged the UMNO and especially the UMNO Youth Movement not to use the words "religious fanatics" or "religious extremists" when referring to members and followers of the PAS.

"If it is referring to the PAS when the UMNO makes a statement about a religious group, it would be better if the UMNO used PAS' name in order not to deceive the public," he explained.

He then reacted to an announcement made by Malaysian Television and Radio (RTM) saying it would present a religious program on an Islamic leader, namely, the Turkish leader, Kemal Attaturk.

Kemal Attaturk, he said, should not have been selected as an Islamic leader because he "actually destroyed the Islamic nation and Islamic law in the world and opened the door to secularism in countries that originally were Islamic."

The PAS deputy chairman also explained that up to the time that Caliph Osman governed Turkey the people did not want to rid their country of Islamic law even though many of the Islamic leaders were tyrants and were loathed by them.

MALAYSIA

BRIEFS

PERAK COMMUNIST ACTIVITY DECLINING--Ipoh, 18 February--Only some 80 communist terrorists are known to be active now in the jungles of Perak State, Chief Minister Dato' Sri Ramli Ngah Talib said. Their operations, however, are becoming less effective because of the ever-declining support given them. This weakens their fruitless struggle. Their efforts at present go toward seeking food rather than planning any new activities, he said. Dato' Sri Ramli, who also heads the State Security Committee, urged them to return to society before it was too late and to stop their fruitless struggle and aimless, wasteful way of life in the jungle. Speaking to newsmen in his office today, he urged the families of the communists to join in persuading them to come out of the jungle and begin a new life during this auspicious Chinese New Year. "Make this Chinese New Year the reason for returning to society because the struggle in the jungle has no chance of being victorious and no long has any meaning," he said. Concerning communist activity this year, Dato' Sri Ramli said to date the authorities have not had any major encounter with the communists because their position is becoming continually weaker. Recently the authorities have not been involved in any clashes with them, he added. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur UTUS-AN MALAYSIA in Malay 19 Feb 85 p 2] 6804

SABAH, SARAWAK UMNO BRANCHES--Kuala Lumpur, Monday [18 February]--The UMNO [United Malays National Organization] is not planning to establish any chapter or branch in Sabah or Sarawak, Mr Ghafar Baba, its vice president, said. The expansion of the UMNO into these two states, he said, was never discussed at any party level. He made this reply when he was asked to comment on a report in a Malay-language newspaper (not BERITA HARIAN) that the party was planning to establish branches in Labuan. According to that news report, Labuan residents of Malay descent were now studying the possibility of establishing UMNO branches on that island following its admission as a federal district, second to Kuala Lumpur. He quoted UMNO sources as saying that those who wanted to establish a UMNO branch in Labuan had been asked to prepare a full report as soon as possible for the UMNO Home Office. [Text] [Kuala Lumpur BERITA HARIAN in Malay 19 Feb 85 p 2] 6804

CSO: 4213/175

12 April 1985

NEW ZEALAND

BRIEFS

CLOSER LINKS WITH ASIA--The Minister of Overseas Trade, Mike Moore, says that if New Zealand is to do business in Asia, it will have to sharpen up its act and market in a way it's never done before. Mr Moore, who's in Manila, spent nearly half of today with the president of the Asian Development Bank (ADB) explaining New Zealand's policy of developing closer political and trading links with the region. Mr Moore has also been supporting the various businessmen trying to gain contracts for consultancy work from the ADB. It seems in the past some contracts have been lost because submissions for tenders have been incomplete or lacking the right sort of information. To help correct this, the ADB will conduct two seminars on New Zealand next month to help consultants. Mr Moore has also been trying to promote tourism, and has had a half-hour discussion with the Philippines deputy minister. Later, Mr Moore and his party held talks with the Philippine minister of agriculture to try and resolve some problems over importing our meat, but as yet there's no progress. Mike Moore and his party are now relaxing at a tourist resort south of Manila before flying to Brunei on Monday. [Text] [Wellington Overseas Service in English 0600 GMT 23 Mar 85]

BETTER PUBLIC RELATIONS URGED--There has been a suggestion that New Zealand businessmen should go to the United States to explain to people there that they don't want the current ANZUS dispute to jeopardize trade. American business consultant, (Bob Simmons Snyder), says the message that our two countries have things to tell to each other needs to go above political bickerings. [Begin (Snyder) recording] From a public relations point of view, I think New Zealand is getting a very bad image in the United States, and I'm worried about that because while we have very fine people in the United States, we have small people [words indistinct] and they can take that image out of context and distort in a way that creates more barriers between our country and New Zealand. The basic solution lies somewhere in the realm of communications. [end recording] Mr (Snyder) says the ANZUS issue has had more American media attention than any other story affecting New Zealand that he can remember, and it has not been constructive. [Text] [Wellington Overseas Service in English 0000 GMT 24 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/683

12 April 1985

PHILIPPINES

FATHER DIZON ARGUES AGAINST FURTHER U.S. ROLE

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 13 Feb 85 pp 2, 8

[Article by Joe Shapiro]

[Text] Washington, DC (PNF)--Over the last few weeks a stream of opposition leaders have joined in what has come to be called the "Washington pilgrimage." Some of them--presidential hopefuls all--came to be anointed by the White House. Others, however, came to argue against increases in U.S. military aid to the Marcos Government.

One of the latter was Fr. Jose Dizon, Executive Director of the Basic Christian Communities and Deputy Secretary-General of the Nationalist Alliance. On January 24 and 25 Fr. Dizon conducted a whirlwind tour of official Washington speaking with Congressional staff persons, American Church leaders, the press World Bank and IMF officials, and Washington area Filipinos.

Key congressional aides with whom Fr. Dizon met, raised two crucial points: 1) the Reagan Administration is likely to request \$100 million in military aid for the Philippines for 1986, and 2) sentiment against the Marcos government both in the House of Representatives and Senate has reached unprecedented levels.

One staffer close to the House Appropriations Committee revealed that Pentagon officials have been lobbying for a two-fold increase in military aid to the Marcos government and justifying such an increase by characterizing acting AFP Chief of Staff Lt. Fidel Ramos as a reform-minded general. Several Congressional aides who had originally accepted the Pentagon's description of Lt. Gen. Ramos reported that they changed their opinion after Fr. Dizon stated that "the people under Ramos are notorious torturers."

Another aide pointed out that the Philippine Embassy in Washington is apparently honing its own lobbying skills. In what the aide described as a new interesting technique, the Embassy's at-

tractive Ms. Boots Anson Roa would personally visit Congressional offices, leaving her calling card with her home phone number and address.

Unlike others on the Washington pilgrimage who were sponsored by the U.S. government, Fr. Dizon repeatedly stressed his independence to the U.S. Congress, noting that instead of U.S. intervention, "all we want is to be left alone."

Throughout his discussions with Church leaders and the press, Dizon emphasized that "a new politics" is sweeping the Philippine political arena. According to Dizon, the issue-oriented opposition has set the tone of political debate in the Philippines: "If you are not clear on the (U.S.) bases, the IMF and World Bank, etc. you are a discredited and isolated oppositionist."

Speaking on the role of the Church, Dizon stated that the

Church was responding to the "three realities of poverty, oppression and resistance." The current crisis "is not something that God has given to us as a people, it is the result of unjust structures." Said Dizon, "Since the central message of the Christian faith is justice... It is incumbent upon the Church to join the struggle."

Wrapping up his stay in Washington, Fr. Dizon addressed overseas Filipinos at a public forum sponsored by Church groups and the newly created Washington Forum on the Philippines. Dizon warned that continued intervention by the Reagan Administration was not in the American people's best interests and "will make our struggle bloodier."

The role of the overseas Filipino, Dizon urged, should be to convince U.S. policy-makers to halt U.S. support for the Marcos regime. (Philippine News and Features)

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL ON MARCOSES' ALLEGED U.S. INVESTMENTS

HK250931 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 14 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "Presumption of Innocence"]

[Text] The U.S. newspaper, SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER, published last Sunday the news story that President Marcos and wife Imelda are secret partners in three Silicon Valley companies in California in which the Philippine government is said to have invested millions of dollars.

The story was picked up by the AGENCE FRANCE PRESSE and its dispatch published the other day in WE FORUM, afternoon sister publication of MALAYA. The AFP dispatch said:

"The EXAMINER, quoting unidentified government and other sources, said that President Marcos and his wife, using intermediaries, have agreed to invest \$9.125-million of their money into the business ventures of Vicente Chuidian described as a multi-millionaire and former golfing partner of Marcos.

"The couple," the AFP dispatch continued, "owns 50 percent of Chuidian's main holding company, the Asian Reliability Co Inc--ARCI, according to the newspaper. Interviews and documents showed, according to the EXAMINER, about \$4-million in stock investments in ARCI by the Philippines' Ministry of Human Settlements. Imelda Marcos heads the ministry and her deputy was an ARCI treasurer whose credit card bills were paid by the company. The deputy's wife was, on paper, a 50 percent share holder of ARCI. The 10 percent annual payment to the Marcoses was officially supposed to be for ministry projects."

The AFP dispatch further reported that Chuidian "has vowed to fight what he believes are Marcos' efforts to throw him out ... which said their alleged partnership has soured."

The SAN FRANCISCO EXAMINER story contains serious charges which, if found true, could be the basis for the impeachment of President Marcos.

The name of the Asian Reliability Co Inc (ARCI) came out during the Batasan interpellations of Human Settlements Deputy Minister Jose Conrado (Jolly) Benitez in connection with charges hurled by Batangas Opposition MP Hernando Perez about anomalous deals in the Ministry of Human Settlements.

It is up to the President to explain the whole matter. The EXAMINER report may be false. It may have been premised on wrong assumptions, solely intended to embarrass Mr Marcos and his wife.

Until the President can explain his side and clear himself of any imputation of irregularity, the focus of doubt will be on him. It must be emphasized that the presumption of innocence is on his side.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

MANILA COLUMNIST ON CONSEQUENCES OF U.S. AID CUT

HK250139 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 23 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by M. R. Logarta from the column "Quorum of One": "Has the Opposition Decided for the NPA?"]

[Text] Should the NPA succeed in 1986 in subverting the government of the Republic--and with it democracy in the country--the Filipinos will not have anyone to blame but the leaders of the local opposition parties. They have been for years publicly and openly agitating for the withdrawal of U.S. government support for President Marcos.

They had their finest hour two days ago. In Washington, the U.S. House subcommittee on Asian and Pacific Affairs presided over by New York's Democratic Party Rep Stephen J. Solarz, adopted son of the province of Batangas (on the behest of the Unido leadership), in effect cut off all U.S. support--moral and material--for the Filipinos in the fight for democracy in the country.

The cut in military assistance to the Philippines was exactly \$75 million. Exactly P [pesos] 1.5 billion less money for the government to move against the communist NPA. Exactly P1.5 billion less money for the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] to protect democracy (and the huge U.S. military facilities at Clark Field and Subic Bay).

Local opposition leaders did not agitate against President Marcos. They know that in politics they cannot touch him. They know that he is not without solutions to political problems with which they plague him. From tighter spots in the past, he has repeatedly emerged triumphant. He had always left them holding the bag for him.

The opposition leaders were agitating against the masses of the people in the rural areas. The cut in the military assistance has made the increase in the economic support fund illusory. No peace and order, no economic activity.

That is the reality. The government will not be able to propose U.S. funding for infrastructure, hospitals, public markets, etc. under the Economic Support Fund. It would be impossible for the government to bring economic activity to rural areas disturbed by the NPA.

The cut made on the U.S. military assistance package is clearly a ploy to renege on the U.S. commitment to the Philippines under the RP-U.S. military facilities treaty. Should the NPA gain ascendancy, the U.S. government will not have to pay rentals for Clark Air Force base and Subic Naval base--to anybody as in Cuba.

The U.S. government is not paying a cent as rental for the U.S. naval base at Guantanamo in Cuba. Cuba's liberator, Fidel Castro, is still fighting to dislocate the U.S. naval base from his country. His wish is simple. He merely wishes the return of Cuban territory by the U.S. to Cuba. But the U.S. for some reason or other refuses to budge from Cuba.

Like the local opposition leaders, democrats in the U.S. Congress are playing politics. They wish to embarrass President Reagan in the U.S. more than they care for the entrenchment of democracy in this country.

They wish for political advantage regardless of consequences to allies and their own brand of democracy. They do not care whether the Filipinos turn to communism under the NPA.

But the foreign policy of any country ought to be bi-partisan. In the United States, the political leaders ought to be one in their fight against the communists in Asia and the Pacific. In the Philippines, the political leaders ought not to work at cross-purposes in seeking support from other countries to protect the present form of government. Unless of course, the opposition leaders have decided for the NPAs.

CSO: 4200/694

PHILIPPINES

TATAD ON U.S. HOUSE SUBCOMMITTEE VOTE ON AID

HK260458 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Mar 85 pp 4, 5

[Article by Francisco S. Tatad in the column "Here and Now": "Playing God?"]

[Text] A raw nerve was touched when the U.S. House of Representatives' subcommittee on Asian and Pacific affairs voted last week to reduce to near-zero level the proposed U.S. military aid to the Philippines, after President Marcos had publicly thanked U.S. State Department officials for testifying in favor of an increase.

Although the action is far from definitive--it will still have to be voted upon by the entire foreign affairs committee and later by the House itself--it has already succeeded in embarrassing President Reagan and in disappointing the Marcos government.

Unless the committee or the House itself later on reverses the subcommittee action, the proposed military aid to the Philippines will be 75 pct less--although the economic aid will have gone up by 63 pct--than what had been originally proposed by the State Department. This means less arms and equipment for the Armed Forces which the U.S. no doubt would like to see win the fight against communist-led insurgents.

Small wonder then that one of the members of the subcommittee, headed by Rep. Stephen Solarz (D, New York), has accused it of "playing God" at the expense of the insurgency victims, and that Defense Minister Enrile himself has described the subcommittee action as a violation of existing agreement and "a transparent act of intervention in the internal affairs of a friendly government."

It is now for the foreign affairs committee and for the entire House itself to examine American commitment to the Philippines and to determine how that commitment should be fulfilled without being misconstrued as supporting the Marcos government in suppressing not only the communists but also the democratic opposition forces. And it is for the Filipino people themselves to tell the U.S. exactly what kind of assistance is needed, or under what terms increased military aid could support in an authentic way their struggle for peace and justice.

In the meantime, it is important that the U.S. does not provide Mr Marcos the opportunity to exploit the situation to appropriate the nationalist sentiment and slogans in order to win the support of nationalists and others without doing anything substantial and positive to earn it.

It is therefore important that we must see exactly what the action of the Solarz subcommittee means--whether it is, in fact, equivalent to the final action of the U.S. Congress, and whether it constitutes, as Mr Enrile says, a violation of existing agreement and downright intervention in our internal affairs.

Mr Enrile points out that during the June 1983 review of the military bases agreement, the U.S. agreed to provide \$900 million in economic support, outright military grants and foreign military sales credits to the Philippines over a period of five years beginning fiscal year 1985. As this agreement specifies the size of the economic and military aid components, Mr Enrile thinks that to change the agreed levels without the prior consent of the Philippine government is to decide for the latter how money due it is to be spent.

The sentiment is understandable, but it does not quite capture the essence of the 1983 agreement. To be simply factual, without necessarily taking the side of the foreign government, the 1983 U.S. commitment to provide \$900 million from 1985 to 1990 is a presidential commitment, subject to normal constitutional processes. Under the U.S. system, the President proposes, but Congress disposes. The President's commitment, although normally supported by Congress, may sometimes be repudiated or modified in its implementation by Congress. That is why, as the exchange of notes show, Mr Reagan, like Mr Carter before him, simply undertook to exert his "best efforts" to secure the necessary appropriations from Congress. It is a necessary strength and weakness of a democracy that Congress occasionally slaps the President on the face.

This risk was there from the very beginning, and Mr Marcos should have known what it meant. As Proudhon, the anarcho-syndicalist, once put it, "the fecundity of the unexpected exceeds the statesman's prudence."

The real trouble is that the two governments have no single interpretation of the 1983 agreement. The Marcos government views the \$900-million package as "rent" for the use of the military bases by the U.S. forces. The U.S. however, views it as straight assistance, nothing to do with the bases. And the U.S. has taken extreme care to make no references to the financial package as compensation for anything coming from the Philippine government. The 1947 military bases agreement itself, despite its latest amendments, retains the original provision saying that the U.S. shall use the "Philippine bases" free of rent.

There is therefore nothing in our agreement with the U.S. that justifies our saying that the U.S. is obliged to pay us rent for the bases, and that it is "our money" that the Solarz subcommittee has decided to play around with. Unpleasant as it may be, it is American money which we are talking about at this point.

Some have suggested that Mr Marcos get his message across by threatening to denounce the bases agreement, or by opposing a reported U.S. plan to deploy 32 nuclear depth bombs, 115 bombs and 80 naval nuclear bombs in the country-- as proposed by some opposition MPs. I am afraid that even in that he had lost all leverage.

The bases agreement can only be terminated earlier than its expiry date (191) by mutual consent. As for Mr Marcos's power to prevent the implantation of nuclear weapons in the country, assuming he wants to stop it, that power is regrettably very limited. In the Serrano-Bohlen agreement of 1959, the two countries agreed that "the establishment by the United States of long-range missiles (IRBM, ICBM) on United States bases in the Philippines will be the subject of prior consultations with the government of the Philippines." Very clearly, consultations are in order only and only if IRBMs and ICBMs, and not other types of nuclear weapons, are to be deployed in the Philippines.

In June 1983, that agreement was restated. But the Marcos-Mondale statement of 1978 had previously granted the U.S. "unhampered military operations involving its forces in the Philippines," and in the 1983 review of the bases agreement, it was agreed that "within a reasonable period, the United States shall inform the Philippine government of the current level of United States forces permanently stationed in the Philippines and their equipment and weapons systems. Thereafter the United States government shall notify the government of the Philippines of any major changes in their equipment and weapons systems."

From "prior consultations" in the case of IRBM and ICBM deployment under the Serrano-Bohlen agreement, it becomes a simple process of "notification" "within a reasonable period" after the introduction of "major changes in (U.S.) equipment and weapons systems." This reduces the Philippine government to complete impotence.

It is an onerous, unequal and one-sided agreement, negotiated by perhaps the most incompetent Filipino negotiators who foolishly signed away our sovereignty, our leverage and bargaining chips, probably without being aware of it. And they crowned their folly by boasting to the whole world that they had placed in the hands of our posterity a great and lasting achievement.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

ARTICLE NOTES MILITARY APPROPRIATIONS FROM U.S.

HK230154 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Mar 85 p 8

[Text] Philippine NEWS AGENCY--The Armed Forces of the Philippines [AFP] will receive \$40 million worth of military hardware from the United States this year, Camp Aguinaldo said yesterday.

It said the AFP will get \$18 million in foreign military sales (FMS) and another \$23 million in the form of military assistance program (MAP).

The AFP said its ground forces, particularly the army, constabulary and marine, will be given top preference in the allocation of FMS and MAP programs to boost the government's counter-insurgency drive.

The Philippines is currently battling guerrilla warfare against the New People's Army and the Moro National Liberation Front, and the arrival of new military equipment from the United States will better equip the AFP.

PNA sources said the U.S. had completed payment of \$500 million as compensation for the use of Subic Naval Base and Clark Air Base for a five-year period ending in 1984.

The Subic Naval Base is a major port of the U.S. Seventh Fleet in the Pacific while Clark Air Base is the home of the 13th U.S. Air Force.

The U.S. has pledged to pay the Philippines \$800 million under the new RP-U.S. bases agreement covering the period 1983 to 1989.

This is broken down as follows, \$475 million for economic security funds, \$300 million for FMS and \$125 million for MAP.

Under the FMS program, the Philippines will pay the United States a low interest rate for the purchase of U.S.-made military equipment.

The payment is spread over a 25-year period.

Some of the equipment already received by the AFP are the V-130 armored vehicles.

More than 50 of these vehicles have arrived and more are coming.

The V-150 is an effective counter-insurgency vehicle which can operate on rugged and mountainous terrains.

It is armed with a 50 caliber and 7.62 machine gun. It is also equipped with multiple grenade launchers.

This type of vehicle is widely used by Third World countries with insurgency problems.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

ANALYST SAYS ASEAN TO DISCUSS USSR MARITIME THREAT

HK261546 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 26 Mar 85 Bulletin Business Supplement
p 20

[Article by F. T. Flores]

[Text] ASEAN foreign affairs and defense ministers were planning to meet this summer to discuss the proposal of the U.S. naval advisers regarding total involvement of the ASEAN navy in safeguarding the Pacific and Southeast Asian Trade Routes against the growing Russian combatant and non-combatant ships, which are now around 2,180.

The proposal, though it involves billions of dollars for the procurement of modern combatant ships, would be beneficial to the Philippines, Malaysia, Singapore, Thailand, Indonesia, and Brunei (ASEANs) which are gradually moving toward economic recovery, Brig Gen Pedro R. Balbanero, a defense analyst of the Philippines, projected.

The defense of ASEAN seelanes is not primarily the concern of other countries, but that of the ASEAN government, he explained. Since it could not really meet the high cost of naval armaments this time, he suggested the ASEAN governments should welcome outside aid to implement the proposal.

Balbanero said the main idea of the proposal is not intended for military purposes, but to deter the Russian naval threat to the economic trade routes where hundreds of commercial fleet with export and import cargoes are cruising everyday.

International Maritime Organization (IMO) reports indicated that 80 percent of the Philippines' commercial vessels are passing in these seelanes toward the Middle East, United States, and Europe.

Oil tankers of the RP's partners in Southeast Asia are also using the seelanes for economic purposes, an IMO expert said. The ASEAN's economy would be affected if the seelanes are under the psychological control of the Russian navy, he added.

PHILIPPINES

OPPOSITION CANDIDATE GUINGONA INTERVIEWED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 11 Feb 85 p 2

[Interview by PNF with Teofisto Guingona, chairman of Sandata (People's Weapon Against Poverty): "It Is the KBL and not We Who Are Naive"]

[Text]

(In a speech before students and faculty of the University of the East, Teofisto "Tito" Guingona argued for the legalization of the Communist Party of the Philippines — a proposal which is part of the 8-Point Declaration of Principles agreed upon by top opposition leaders participating in the "fast-track system" (FTS) for choosing a common opposition presidential candidate in case of snap elections. Leaders of the ruling Kiyang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) party have impugned the idea and called its proponents "naive" among other things.

Guingona is chairman of an activist group called SANDATA (Sandata ng Bayan Laban sa Kahirapan) and one of eleven prominent oppositionists chosen by a convenor group as a potential presidential standard bearer should early polls be held in case of President Ferdinand Marcos' death or incapacity to continue in office.

Philippine News and Features interviewed Guingona for more of his views on the question of legalization of the CPP and other matters.)

Philippine News and Features (PNF): Could you explain why the opposition Convenor Group included as one of its 8 basic principles the intention to legalize the Communist Party of the Philippines?

Teofisto Guingona Jr. (TG): This stems from the earlier or basic principle that we have to respect conscience. If a man has different views from the government, if he has different views from the opposition even, we should respect his views. Because each one is entitled to have his conscience manifested, his belief made known to others for the possible acceptance or rejection by the people.

And this is reflected in parties and if we are a pluralistic society, and if we want to get away from the excesses of the two-party system, we should allow as many parties as possible to flourish.

And so the Communist Party being a political party, we find nothing wrong in recognizing or legitimizing it.

PNF: It would seem from the objections raised by those who

opposed this proposal that the Communists have always taken the path of violence in their bid to capture political power. Has this always been the case?

TG: The checkered history of the Communist Party shows that there were times when they pursued peaceful means. In 1930, 1938 and 1941 it confined itself to purely political activities, no army. It was only after the start of the Pacific War that they decided to raise an army to fight the Japanese.

Unfortunately, the history of the Philippine government's attitude after that was ambivalent. One time they wanted to extend amnesty. They did extend amnesty, but the negotiations bogged down. (Luis) Taruc coalesced with the Democratic Alliance, was elected with five others, but before they could sit in Congress, they were prevented on the alleged grounds of fraud and terrorism. But even the Supreme Court found that the real motive was to isolate them from voting on the parity issue.

It also shows that during periods of social progress as embodied by (President) Manuel Quezon, the Communist Party worked peacefully. And in the instances when (President) Ramon Magsaysay showed compassion and firm dedication to the land for the landless policy of reconciliation, many of them responded, laid down their arms, went to the EDCOR farm, settled and joined the mainstream and engaged in peaceful pursuits.

In 1966, after Marcos took power as president, the forces of the Hukbalahaps were at their lowest. There were only, according to the military, 50 to 60 diehard Hukbalahaps. And perhaps if there had been a Quezon who would have extended the firm hand of friendship and progressive social changes, the problem have ended right then.

Probably, you could now hear the Communist Party compete for the KBL, the LP (Liberal Party), the NP (Nationalista Party) and others. But it seems that Mr. Marcos decided on a muddled policy basically. And so, in 1969, the NPA (New People's Army) was formed. From a low of less than 1,000, now they are about 12,000 and they hold sway in many provinces.

PN: A number of government spokesmen have labeled the opposition's proposal, among other things as "naïve." Would you care to comment on this?

TG: I think it is the KBL leaders who are naïve because the track record or experience shows that in instances where there is a leader who is sincere, who gives social reform, who is nationalistic, who strives for the welfare of the common man, like Quezon, the Communists responded. They responded peacefully. They cooperated.

It is safe to presume that the same thing might happen if we offer the new leadership offers, solutions for peace. Many of the followers of the NPA have joined the NPA because of abuses because of oppression, injustice.

persecution. If you remove the sources of persecution, of injustice and offer them a better life, then why not?

I think that it is the KBL people who are naive because they perhaps believe that you can solve the NPA problem, the communist problem, only through guns and bullets. You cannot, the monastery of St. Catherine, because communism is an idea, an ideology a belief. You cannot kill a belief by bullets alone, you can only shape it by reason.

And of course they are also naive because they are perhaps thinking of legitimizing in their own light. Now if it is Mr. Marcos who will offer to legitimize the Communist Party, the Communists will not believe him, as the people in many instances now do not.

PNF: Does this mean that the opposition, once it wins and wields political power, will initiate moves to recognize the CPP?

TG: Yes, you see, we would be in a position of a father to children who have not followed the traditional ways. So if there is discord in the family, I think it is the duty of the father to take the first step. So it is the duty of government to take the initiative. What would we be in power for, except to serve? If we are given a mandate, we must seek peaceful solutions to this burgeoning civil strife in order to preserve the nation.

PNF: What would be, in your opinion, the mechanics of such a dialogue?

TG: The mechanics can be worked out. But the ingredients are, first, sincerity on both sides. Second, there must be fairness. Third the new leadership must stand for basically the same things that the CPP would demand, namely: nationalism, national interest, no crony capitalism.

social justice. If the leadership stands for these things truly and the CPP itself is sincere, then the mechanics can be worked out.

PNF: Would the laying down of arms be a precondition to the legalization of the CPP?

TG: Well, that is an implied condition. Because as I said, both parties have to be sincere, both parties have to be fair. Now, you cannot expect other political parties to say, we agree, recognize, legitimize them, but they have an army and we do not. How can there be fairness in that case?

PNF: What role do you see the CPP playing in a post-Marcos opposition transition government?

TG: They would have to be extended recognition first. Otherwise, they will not surface. If the new leadership wins and negotiations are undertaken and there is recognition, then that's the time to discuss it. This will not happen overnight.

PNF: What has the Convenor Group done to democratize the selection process under the FTS plan?

TG: We have proposed the expansion of the electoral choice from what was before to 140. The (proposed) breakdown is 30 percent to the mass-based organization, the sectoral groups. About 5 percent only the convenors and 65 percent to the political parties.

PNF: Do you consider the FTS realistic in the face of Mr Marcos' almost daily appearances in Malacanang?

TG: It depends on the (Presidential) kidney. The signs indicate that there may be presidential elections. THE KBL is already preparing and there is nothing wrong with (the opposition) likewise preparing.

PNF: What is your reaction to Jose Ma. Sison's statement favoring opposition participation in both local and presidential polls?

TG: I have not read his statement. But if that is so, then that is an indication that is positive. At least they're open to take part in the parliamentary struggle.

PNF: What do you think would the US position be in the days ahead?

TG: The US position is not as rigid as before, because they have suffered setbacks as a result of their befriending dictators and opposing moderate or progressive new leaders of Nicaragua and they lost out. On the other hand, in El Salvador they are trying to accommodate this present leader who seems to be moderate. So, the US leaders, despite the Reagan hard line, may modify their policies in view of their past sad experiences. We can never tell.

PNF: Is the hope for unity among the opposition real?

TG: That question can be answered after the event. But right now it looks real. We still have high hopes. It is hard, but it is possible. And if it is possible, it is worthwhile striving for, despite the differences which is a healthy democratic sign.--Philippine News and Features

CSO: 4200/665

PHILIPPINES

ROMUALDEZ SPEAKERSHIP, IMELDA CANDIDACY ALLEGED

Cebu City VISAYAN HERALD in English 11 Feb 85 pp 1, 10

[Text] The Batasang Pambansa is agog with talks that Ambassador Benjamin Romualdez will finally take his oath of office as an elected Mambabatas Pambansa.

There are speculations that the reason for his assumption of his Batasan seat is the plan to elect him as Speaker, replacing Speaker Nicanor Yniguez.

Sources close to Malacanang say that the move to install the First Lady's brother is part of the plan to have Mrs Imelda Marcos as the KBL standard bearer, instead of President Marcos in view of his failing health.

Allegedly, the plan includes the resignation of President Marcos and the eventual succession of Romualdez to the Presidency to allow the First Lady and her select group a firmer hold on the reins of government while presidential election is held.

Under the provisions of the constitution, the Speaker of the Batasan is the successor to the Presidency shall have been elected president shall have been elected in 1987. [as printed]

Commenting on the oath taking of Romualdez as a member of the Batasan, MP Marcelo Fernan, Panghiusa-Cebu City, seriously doubts its legality after failing to assume his seat after a lapse of more than six months.

"He has already abandoned his office, just like he did in the Interim Batasang Pambansa," claimed MP Homobono Adaza, Mindanao Alliance Misamis Oriental.

Romualdez is presently assigned as Philippine Ambassador to Washington, D.C. In 1978, while still an ambassador and concurrently provincial governor, he ran for Assemblyman representing Leyte, but did not assume the position after being elected. In 1980, he ran for reelection as provincial governor without relinquishing his post as ambassador. Again, after being re-elected, he stayed on to his post as ambassador to Washington.

In the May 14, 1984 elections, Romualdez again won as a member of Parliament, but has not yet taken his oath of office up to now.

CSO: 4200/665

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON PROSPECT OF MRS MARCOS AS PRESIDENT

HK230126 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 8 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Vic Barranco from the column "Town Crier": "Coffeeshop Talks More Credible"]

[Text] Mr Ferdinand Marcos announced at a recent press conference that his wife Imelda was not running for president or vice president on the KBL [Kilusang Bagong Lipunan] ticket in a fast track (instant) election or in a regular election in 1987 under the Marcos-dictated constitution.

The fast track or instant election is one that will take place any time before 1987 if the office of president suddenly becomes vacant.

Having been used to Mr Marcos' deliberate habit of giving double talk, the people no longer take seriously whatever he says now. He has lost, almost completely, credibility even among the good-paying, card-holding members of his own KBL Political Club.

Was Mr Marcos trying again to mislead the local and foreign press, radio and TV representatives on Imelda's and his own political plans? Evidently he was. What he said, whether meant sincerely or as a deception, did not matter to the people anymore. It was just the opposite of the information we picked from coffee shops in the Tourist Belt, and we know that, like Mr Marcos, coffee shop gossips have hardly any credibility, because most of their gossips are trial balloons floated by Malacanang intelligence agents on Tourist Belt combat zone duty. Nevertheless, what we came across recently was a juicy piece. One day, it said, Mr Marcos called Minister Juan Ponce Enrile to Malacanang, and in the presence of Imelda and a few political cronies in the inner shrine, Mr Marcos told Johnny Enrile to stop campaigning for the presidency and give the right of way to Imelda. Marcos further told Enrile that if he is bent on running, he can be Imelda's vice president only. And that oral presidential decree, the juicy gossip went on, clamped Enrile's mouth like a clam attacked with lockjaw.

We recall also the Manila Hotel coffee shop drama arranged by the press agents of Imelda, during which, in an "impromptu no-holds-barred" but scripted press conference sequence of that breakfast meeting, Madame Imelda was asked if she was running for president. Her bright, "off the cuff" answer was that she was in favor of a male president from the north (Ilocos) or a woman from the south

(Visayas), meaning herself. Anyway, that choice, as if Imelda is the president-maker, flabbergasted my aunt in Janivay, Iloilo, who earns pennies by making "bibingka" for sale on the sidewalk to early church-goers during the town fiesta, Misas de Aquinaldo, or Easter Sunday.

If Imelda runs, who will dare run as her vice president? A person who gets elected as her heir apparent must face the predicament of being considered suspect as a potential killer of Imelda. She has this sinister mentality of her husband, if we go by the standard of Mr Marcos' treatment of Vice President Fernando Lopez. Mr Marcos minced no words some years back when he said in a television broadcast that he was always suspicious that the men of Vice President Lopez were out to dispose of Mr Marcos for obvious probabilities and consequences. It was of course unkind and unfair to "Toto" Fernando who is a man of goodwill, a pious Christian, a great lay Catholic worker, and a Grand Knight of the Knights of Columbus. I believe the folks in Hiligaynon region as well as in New Haven, Conn., could not take that uncouth remark lying down.

Burdened by the problems of maintaining a political and economic dynasty, Mr and Mrs Marcos seem to have become unstable in their thinking. The compelling motive of staying in power against the people's will, faces the overpowering force of popular will to suppress and crush this compelling one of Mr and Mrs Marcos to firm up a shaky regime into a dynasty.

The people cannot be mesmerized and enchanted anymore by the billions of pesos of public taxes that will be misspent to bribe them again into voting for Mr & Mrs Marcos & Company. The citizens have outgrown their teenage political mentality, and they cannot be beguiled and intimidated anymore by the police and the military, and will positively not allow the COMELEC [Commission on Elections] and the KBL goons-at-the-polls to cheat them and make a KBL and its leaders and founders are a washout.

Why should the people vote into the presidency of the Philippines a woman who cannot solve even petty problems of clean streets, garbage disposal, squatters, drug addiction, estero pollution, of a Metropolitan city commission of only 17 towns and cities? Why should the people vote for president a woman who will underdevelop our already plastered national economy into a tomato paste, tilapia, and prawns economy. A Chinese entrepreneur with a P50,000 capital and a hectare of foreshore land, can do better than an expensive economic project of Mrs Marcos whose tomato paste venture alone will need P70,000,000 in a thousand-hectare lot in Pangasinan.

God in Heaven forbid that we go back to tomato paste economy. God grant that we have clean, honest, peaceful, non-Comelectized election.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

COLUMNIST ON 'IDENTICAL' MARCOS, NPA POLARIZATION STRATEGY

HK230144 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 7 Mar 85 p 4

[Article by Joaquin R. Roces from the column "This Is My Own": "Opposition Must Unite"]

[Text] If we will but analyze the situation carefully, we will see that Marcos and the communists have an identical strategy. Marcos wants to polarize the situation so that we would be faced with only two alternatives wherein we must either continue to accept his "authoritarian rule" or face the threat of a communist takeover.

He wants to limit our choice to one between two evils, hoping that the moderates will cling to that Oriental saying: "Better the devil that we know than the devil that we do not know."

By bringing up such a scenario he assures himself of the support of the Western bloc of nations, and of ASEAN. Marcos may, like Norodom Sihanouk, belong to the dustbin of history, but like Sihanouk, it may become necessary to keep him on the chessboard just to prevent a checkmate by the Reds.

The communists, on the other hand, while seeming to fight Marcos, would prefer to see Marcos continue in Malacanang rather than see a new president who may give rise to new expectations, revive the people's hopes, win back the confidence of the workers, peasants and farmers in their government, by giving true meaning to our democracy.

For as it is, the communists are the principal beneficiaries of all that is wrong with our government today. They want to make themselves the forced heirs so that once the people feel that there is nothing that can be worse than the current economic and political situation then the communists, being the only alternative, would win by default.

This then is the importance of the moderate opposition and its relevance. It is a third alternative and while the word "moderate" is made to sound in some quarters as an ugly or a bad word at the same time that "radical" is often glamorized by the media, moderation is what democracy is all about. Moderation on the part of the ruler. Moderation on the part of the ruled.

The moderate opposition also has the greatest number of followers as shown by the last elections. So that the fate of the country is really in the moderate opposition's hands. For only they can offer a third alternative. There is no other.

Now the Marcos strategy has always been to keep the moderate opposition divided. Unfortunately, many in the moderate opposition, wittingly or unwittingly, work in accordance with the same plan. They want to fight Marcos in exactly the way Marcos wants them to fight him.

The people want to be saved from Marcos. They want to be saved from the communists. But only a united opposition can save them. So the opposition must unite in heaven's name--or together with Marcos, share the blame.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

CHIEF JUSTICE SAYS SUPREME COURT SPLIT OVER MARCOS DECREES

HK201212 Hong Kong AFP in English 1139 GMT 20 Mar 85

[Text] Manila, March 20 (AFP) -- Philippine Chief Justice Enrique Fernando today said the Supreme Court was split on a petition questioning the validity of four national security decrees issued by President Ferdinand Marcos.

Mr Fernando told a press conference he firmly denied that his court was delaying a ruling on several major cases and asserted that each of the tribunal's members had always decided independently.

Mr Fernando told the Foreign Correspondents Association of the Philippines that he hoped this court would come out with long-awaited decisions on major issues before July 25, when he reaches the mandatory retirement age of 70.

The chief justice said court members had formed their opinions on a 1984 petition by the official organization of Filipino lawyers against the four decrees, but the court had not mustered enough votes to decide either way.

He said at least 10 of the 15 justices would have to vote together to uphold or nullify the decrees, which cover Mr Marcos' detention powers and impose the death penalty on sedition, rebellion and related offenses.

The chief justice said it would "require a very persuasive advocate" to swing the court to either side on the issue raised by the petitioners, the top officers of the Integrated Bar of the Philippines (IBP).

"We will decide but we do not know when the decision will come out," Mr Fernando said in reply to a question about the court's decision on the decrees and other important cases.

CSO: 4200/685

PHILIPPINES

RULING PARTY LAUNCHES MEMBERSHIP PURGE

HK260518 Manila BULLETIN TODAY in English 25 Mar 85 pp 1, 14

[Article by C. Valmoria, Jr.]

[Text] A purge in the ruling Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) appeared to have started yesterday with the reported expulsion by the provincial KBL chapter of Antique Gov Enrique Zaldivar, together with three Sangguniang Panlalawigan members, and four municipal mayors.

The ouster came on the heels of the replacement of Laguna Gov Felicisimo San Luis as provincial KBL chairman by the provincial chapter and his relief as regional KBL chairman for Southern Tagalog.

Other provincial chapters with similar problems, like those of Nueva Ecija, Pangasinan, Surigao del Norte, and Mindoro Occidental, may be expected to settle their intramurals before the scheduled KBL caucus on April 17.

Deputy Prime Minister Jose A. Rono, meanwhile, meets today with Metro Manila Vice Gov Ismael A. Mathay Jr., and the 17 metropolitan mayors to discuss political problems, including reorganization of KBL chapters in their respective areas.

Rono and Assistant Majority Floorleader Rodolfo Albano (KBL, Isabela) had earlier hit back at Member of Parliament Ramon V. Mitra Jr. (Opposition, Palawan) for making what they said were Mitra's "early excuses for the opposition's impending defeat in the 1980 local elections."

MP Arturo F. Pacificador (KBL, Antique), assistant majority floorleader and deputy public works minister, announced the ouster of Zaldivar and others from the KBL before leaving yesterday for Lome, Togo, to attend the 73rd Annual Congress of the Interparliamentary Union.

Ousted with Zaldivar were board members Jovito Plameras, Silvestre Untaran, and Enrique Cepe, and Liberated Mayor Burgos Nicopior, Caluya Mayor Oscar Lim, Bugasong Mayor Salvador Moscos, and San Jose Mayor Oscar Salazar.

Pacificador, in his capacity as provincial KBL chairman, issued the expulsion order in compliance with a resolution adopted by 14 Antiqueno town mayors, two provincial board members, and other local party officials, including Vice Gov Lolita Cadaio.

He said that it was imperative to fire Zaldivar and the other officials to strengthen the KBL and prevent a breakdown in the moral of the other party members.

Zaldivar's expulsion, according to Pacificador, stemmed from his open defiance of party pronouncements, among them his support to defeated opposition candidate Evelio Javier in the last Batasan elections. The Antique governor was also charged of having led the reorganization of the Liberal Party in the province.

"It was the KBL that made Zaldivar Antique governor in an uncontested election in 1980," Pacificador said. "The least that he should have done was to support the party in all its decisions or leave."

Pacificador said long before the Batasan polls last year, Zaldivar had openly attacked the policies of the KBL and "even went to the extent of supporting various political opposition groups in utter disregard of party lines."

He said the decision to drop Zaldivar and the others was in line with President Marcos' wishes to solidify the KBL in the provinces.

Rono, who is also KBL secretary general, noted that while the reorganization ordered by President Marcos had been carried out in the municipal and precinct levels outside Metro Manila, nothing has yet been heard from the Metro Manila Commission about the reorganization in the four metropolitan cities and 13 municipalities.

What seems to be the problem, a report said, is whether the mayors, regardless of their present standing in the community, will be given full authority to carry out the revamp in their respective chapters or another local party leader will be designated to do the job.

It was reported that some of the incumbent metropolitan mayors may have lost popular support because of "poor performance." This is true in at least six localities, the report said.

Rono said Mathay and the mayors will have to decide on the manner of implementing the reorganization so that this can be brought to the President for approval before the April 17 party caucus.

Makati Mayor Nemesio Yabut, Metro Manila Mayors' League president, will preside over the meeting.

Rono stressed the need to reorganize and strengthen the party in the metropolitan area to prevent another setback like the 1984 Batasan elections where the KBL won only five of the 21 Batasan seats allotted to the region.

He expressed confidence that the KBL will turn the tables on the opposition this time, considering that local elections are entirely different from an election for national office.

"We do not need the police to win an election," Rono said in reply to Mitra's charge that the President's order giving the mayors control over the police was "a political move that could result in the bloodiest election ever."

Rono recalled that the KBL won the elections in 1978, 1980, 1981, and 1984 without the police and even when dissidents sympathetic to the opposition tried to disrupt the electoral proceedings by threatening and harassing voters, burning or carting away ballot boxes to frustrate the people's will, and applying other forms of terrorism.

Assistant Majority Floorleader Rodolfo Albano (KBL, Isabela) assailed Mitra for resorting to "political gimmickry" on a matter that involves the safety of the people's lives.

Albano said the President's order merely carried out a constitutional provision that the mayors are primarily responsible for the peace and order in their respective areas of jurisdiction. Without the police, the mayors cannot possibly carry out this constitutional mandate.

Albano also said the mayors can make use of the services of the police to a certain extent provided by law.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

EDITORIAL SEES LAUREL IN WAY OF UNITED OPPOSITION

HK251554 Manila TIMES JOURNAL in English 25 Mar 85 p 4

[Editorial: "The Stumbling Block That Is 'Doy' Laurel"]

[Text] Let's face it. The grand dream of unifying the fragmented opposition can never come about because of one reason: former Sen Salvador Laurel.

Not that Laurel is deliberately trying to keep the opposition groups at loggerheads over ideological, political or personal issues. On the contrary, Laurel has all the reasons to turn night into day just to get all the political parties, cause-oriented groups, sectors and individuals opposed to the present dispensation under one roof. He clearly signified his intention as early as three years ago to run for the presidency in 1987. And the only way he can hope to win against the powerful party machinery of President Marcos' Kilusang Bagong Lipunan (KBL) is for all anti-administration voters to back him up.

But that's just it. This early, people are already saying that, despite his singular obsession for the post, Laurel does not possess the personality and political qualities of a good chief executive.

For one, even his close friends in the opposition cannot seem to shake off Laurel's poor image as a close associate of the Marcos camp. The Marcos and Laurel families can both draw deep-rooted relations simply from a review of their photo albums. Aside from being fraternity brothers at the UP [University of the Philippines], Laurel and Marcos were both leaders of the Nacionalista Party [NP] of the '60s and Laurel ran and won a seat in the interim Batasang Pambansa under the KBL banner.

Then again, there is Laurel's obnoxious, sycophantic adulation for the United States. Marcos critics were aghast when, at the height of a confetti rally in Makati in 1983, Laurel unfurled his streamer to proclaim to the rest of the world his love for America: "Thank you, Mr Reagan, for cancelling your state visit," and "Bases stay, Marcos go."

Finally, there is Laurel's strategy to scare off potential allies from joining his National Unification Committee [NUC]. Party leaders invited to help from the NUC regional, provincial, municipal, city and grassroots chapters are asking why Laurel's UNIDO [United Nationalist Democratic Organization], an umbrella

group, should reserve one seat in each chapter, along with the Nacionalista (Jose Laurel wing), Liberal Party (Eva Kalaw wing) and the PDP-LABAN [Pilipino Democratic Party-Lakas ne Bayan]. UNIDO's favored position in the NUC virtually insures his nomination, with the help of elder brother Jose's NP faction, as presidential standard bearer of the newly formed coalition. Which is why the radically inclined Convenor Group boycotted all the NUC conferences and "conciliatory" meetings.

At the rate things are going, there is only one chance left for the opposition to finally unite. And that is to ask Salvador Laurel to abandon his presidential aspirations in favor of a better candidate.

CSO: 4200/694

PHILIPPINES

MALAYA REPORTS POWER STRUGGLE AMONG ILOCOS MILITARY

HK250825 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 12 Mar 85 p 6

[Article by Orly Guirao]

[Text] A power struggle among military commanders over top posts in the Ilocos region's provincial commands is threatening to tear apart the morale of lower echelon officers and men and even civilian officials who have given full support to the anti-insurgency campaign in the province.

This surfaced as reports of a major revamp that may take effect any time this month reached lower military and local officials in the region.

Expected affected by the revamp or reshuffle are the constabulary commands of Ilocos Norte, Ilocos Sur, Abra, Mt. Province and La Union, reliable sources said.

Squabbles reportedly run high in two factions: one representing the group of Gen Fabian Ver, Armed Forces chief of staff on leave; and the other of Gen Fidel V. Ramos, AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] acting chief of staff.

Stiff "maneuvers" by top contenders to take hold of the provincial command posts have been reported. Most of the ranking replacements, getting their first "breaks" come from Ramos' camp, sources said.

Eyed as targets of the revamp include Col Alexander Advincula (Abra), who was rumored to retire soon; and Col Leon Badival (Mt. Province) who never recovered from the "trauma" caused by the Sadanga town hall raid by rebel priest Conrado Balweg.

The renegade priest, backed up a strong 207 NPA regulars and at least 300 Botbot tribesmen, swooped down on Sadanga town Feb. 9, took control of the town for a full 24 hours, then carted off with some 44 assorted firearms disarmed from 35 military and para-military men.

Also revamp targets are Col Arsenio Paredes (Ilocos Norte), a known Ver loyalist and Presidential Security Command [PSC] officer who provided security to-the-hilt to then London student (now governor) Ferdinand "Bongbong" Marcos, Jr.; Col Roy Alzate (Ilocos Sur), former top intelligence officer at the Regional

Command (RECOM); and Col Isaias Begonia (La Union), another PSC man who has been rumored to be more adept with economic management than military rough-and-tumble operations.

The start of close hobnobbing by leading contenders with higher military authorities was heavily felt last week and during the turnover rites of the regional command at Camp Dangwa, Benguet.

Col Jduus dela Cruz, known to be a sharp intelligence officer at Crame headquarters and one of Ramos' close aides, took over as RECOM I chief vice Col Benjamin Ignacio.

Last September, Brig Gen Tomas Dumpit, said to be an irreversible Ver Loyalist, was pulled out of the PSC to head Task Force Aminan and later, the Regional Unified Command (RUC) on a concurrent capacity.

While provincial officials did not openly back the revamp plan, they reacted sharply, saying "this may disrupt on-going anti-insurgency drive which has already gained momentum."

Although the local officials have not yet been consulted on the proposed shuffle, they claimed they have to again adjust the individual "peculiarities" of new officers.

Lower echelon officers and soldiers, meanwhile, said that the revamp plan, especially if effected on "consistent performers" may instead demoralize those actively involved in the on-going counter-insurgency drive, they added that the new commanders will most probably adopt different tactics and strategies over already tested combat patterns.

Some observers, however, view the forthcoming revamp as "fruitful" to static commands but near a "loosening grip" to militant and close-knit military groups with sufficient headway in the criminality and insurgency campaign.

They warned that the proposed revamp must not "draw up a theater of arguing leaders at the expense of the regional and national security plan."

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

RAMOS INTRODUCTORY SPEECH AT ARMED FORCES DAY CEREMONIES

HK220950 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0435 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Introductory speech by Army Chief Gen Fidel Ramos at combined Philippine Armed Forces Day and Philippine Military Academy graduation ceremony at Philippine Military Academy, Baguio--live]

[Text] The honorable Juan Ponce Enrile and other distinguished members of the cabinet present, and of the national assembly, your excellencies of the diplomatic corps, and our colleagues of the (friendly) armed forces; the governors and mayors present; the awardees, members of the class of 1985, comrades in arms of the Armed Forces of the Philippines, ladies and gentlemen:

We are gathered today to take part in this joint observance of two occasions of great significance--the 88th anniversary of the Armed Forces of the Philippines and the graduation of the PMA [Philippine Military Academy] class of 1985. We witness both the infusion of new blood and talent into the AFP's officer corps and the reaffirmation of the armed forces' commitment to the republic, to our people, and to our Constitution. The armed forces belong to the people, to all of us, but the future belongs to the (?young). Five months ago, upon assuming the position of acting chief of staff of the armed forces, I articulated three vital objectives for the AFP so as to complement the (?draft) of the national leadership under President Ferdinand Edralin Marcos in nation-building. These are to enhance our people's faith in the armed forces, to improve the discipline and the moral of the men and women in uniform, and to upgrade the AFP's operational effectiveness as the defender of our national territory and our people. To attain these goals, based on the guidelines of our commander in chief, I stressed the urgent necessity for all of us in the Armed Forces of the Philippines and of the Integrated National Police to return to the basics, such as professionalism instead of personalism, self-discipline to the point of self-sacrifice, cost effectiveness instead of extravagance, concern for the rank and file to replace elitism, merit and performance as the basis for advancement instead of favoritism, and fairness in dealing with each other with respect for the law.

To operationalize these objectives, we have evolved and are implementing an AFP program of action for 1985, pursuant to the president's own priority objectives. Among its key features is the development of an integrated security plan for each municipality, city, and province throughout all of our 13 regions, which

would be identified, organized, coordinated and unified so that the resources, capabilities and efforts of all of the law-abiding elements of the community under the leadership of the mayor or governor respectively, for the purpose of strengthening our defenses against subversive insurgency and criminality, in collaboration with our military and police forces. [sentence as heard]

The other vital components of the AFP's new operational directive includes an intensified training and retraining program, improvement of our intelligence capabilities at grassroots level, full support to the national civic action program, the channelling of more logistics to field units, and emphasis on the proper respect for human rights. We now strive for reform. That is, to make the Filipino soldier a more effective weapon for security and a more capable instrument for development in partnership with his civilian counterparts.

Ladies and gentlemen, our guest of honor and speaker today is no other than the man chosen by our people to lead the nation during these trying times. He is indeed the very embodiment and the outstanding example of the citizen, soldier, statesman, and we in the armed forces look up to him as our commander-in-chief. It is my great honor to present to you His Excellency President Ferdinand Edralin Marcos. [applause]

CSO: 4200/694

PHILIPPINES

ARMY WAGES LARGE-SCALE OPERATION AGAINST NPA

HK210906 Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0800 GMT
21 Mar 85

[Text] The military has waged a full-scale operation against a heavily armed 40-man NPA band in Camarines Sur. The terrorists killed two government troopers and wounded five others during an encounter in Bao in that province last Tuesday. Regional Unified Command Chief Brigadier General Jose Alcaneses flew to Camarines Sur today to personally supervise the mopping-up operations. We have that report from Jun Francisco:

[Begin recording] The mopping-up operations against the 40-man NPA band are jointly being undertaken by elements of the 247th PC [Philippine Constabulary] Company, 564th Engineering Construction Battalion, and a team of PC rangers from the PC-INP [Integrated National Police] region 5 headquarters based at Camp Bagong (Ibalong), Legazpi City. Killed in Tuesday night's clash between the NPA band and elements of the 247th PC Company stationed at Nabua, Camarines Sur, were Sergeant Felix (Pabasala) Jr and CHDF [Civilian Home Defense Forces] Militiaman Jose Sombrero. The firefight took place on the national highway in Barangay Bulang in front of the BAAO Catholic cemetery. Wounded were Captain Meliton Caliboso, commanding officer of the 247th PC Company, and four of his men, technical Sergeant Rodrigo, Clc [Corporal First Class] Rabino, Clc Ortiz, and C2C (Litana). Caliboso was wounded in the shoulder and legs and is now recovering at the Holy Cross Hospital in Nabua, Camarines Sur. He was still under heavy sedation as of late yesterday afternoon and could not be interviewed. In his report to Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos, acting armed forces chief of staff, Alcaneses said that the NPA band suffered an undetermined number of killed and wounded, but their casualties were taken along with them during their withdrawal. Alcaneses reported to Ramos that Caliboso received an intelligence report about the presence of NPA terrorists near the railroad crossing in Baao early this week. After checking out the report, he decided to strike Tuesday night. Leading a 7-man team, Caliboso motored 13 kilometers from his headquarters in Nabua Town to the target area. As a tactical move, he drove past the railroad crossing, but as his party reached the gate of the cemetery, some 20 NPA men opened fire on them. [end recording]

CSO: 4200/685

PHILIPPINES

PAPER ON PROBLEM OF GOVERNMENT'S NON-PERFORMING ASSETS

HK230148 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 6 Mar 85 p 3

[Article by Maria Rosa Ocampo]

[Text] The value of the government's non-performing assets--both foreclosed equipment and moribund firms--have piled up to some P100 billion with about half in the hands of the Development Bank of the Philippines and the remainder shared by the Philippine National Bank and the National Development Company.

This is the "top-of-the head" estimate of Makati Business Club (MBC) Executive Director Jose E. Romero, Jr. as he assailed the government for accumulating assets that are either over priced, or outmoded, or could not be liquidated.

Non-performing assets are companies taken over by the government, and assets and other property seized by government financing institutions due to the owners' failure to pay loans, investments and guarantees granted to them by the government.

They tie up huge amounts of resources and many of these assets--such as machinery--could not be sold for cash because they are mostly outmoded and depreciated. The seized companies are either no longer viable, and if still viable, would need huge infusions of additional capital to resume operations.

Romero noted that the government has not come out with listings of these accounts and which proportion has already been disposed of which are to be sold and which will be retained by the government.

Romero mentioned a partial list of non-performing accounts that includes outmoded yeast factories, abaca plantations, sugar and coconut oil mills, and "polluting industries of Japan in Cagayan de Oro."

Other non-earning companies are Cellophil Resources Corp, Philippine Blooming Mills, Jacinto Steel, Batong Buhay Mining Corp, and bankrupt hotels and mining companies.

Romero said the government should be blamed "on a case-to-case basis" for the proliferation of these non-earning assets which have tied up massive amounts of national resources and accounted for the country's huge foreign loans.

Noting that some industries have accumulated excess capacity, leading to cut-throat competition, Romero said, the government "should have thought of these problems" when it conducted industrial studies to determine the feasibility of funding these plants.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

BUSINESS DAY REPORTS ON NEGROS OCCIDENTAL

1511 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 25 Mar 85 p 12

[Article by Ma. Victoria A. Gochoco]

[Text] "The NPA (New Peoples Army) will take over, no doubt about it," he began.

"Unless you believe that every person has the right to work on a piece of land, forget about all this talk of development," he added. "If you don't give the land graciously now, it's going to be taken away from you."

His piece shocked his audience made up of young Asian Institute of Management students, Negrenses, and members of Manila-based cause-oriented groups.

Apparently, the Association of Foundations held the forum on the crucial Negros situation on the premise that the situation can still be saved without need for shock treatment.

But Daniel L. Lacson Jr., chairman and president of the Negros Economic Development Foundation, said at the forum's opening that Negros has become a major security problem.

"Mindanao yesterday, Negros today, and the whole country tomorrow," he said.

Five years ago, the province was all right, he said. But it is slowly becoming a "mini-Nicaragua" where there no longer seems to be order.

Negros's economy is 90 percent dependent on sugar. With the present world market sugar price at only four cents a pound against a production cost of 12 cents a pound, the problems are not too hard to understand.

But how did the over-dependence on sugar come about? It was a very profitable crop in the past, Lacson said, due to the Laurel-Langley Agreement between the U.S. and the Philippines.

With this profitability, Negrenses did not bother to look at other crops. Thus, in the past 20 years, Lacson said, a litany of errors was committed.

Farmers and planters failed to raise productivity to diversify into other crops and to develop their workforce. Their overly "paternalistic" treatment of their workers led these workers to be over-dependent.

"When sugar was doing well, the dependence was all right. Now, the landowners can no longer afford the same paternalism," Lacson said.

In 1982, out of 177,373 Negrense children weighed, 69.4 percent were found to be suffering from malnutrition.

In every family, at least one child was lost to diseases due to lack of medical facilities and supplies.

The average income of a skilled sugar laborer--making up 10 percent of the workforce in the province--is P [pesos] 524 a month. In the offmilling season, this goes down to P515 a month.

Average income a month of unskilled workers--which make up the bulk of the workforce--is P350 a month, which goes down to P229 a month in the off season.

How can the amount sustain a family whose average size is six?

Efforts at improving the workers' plight have been started by several groups such as the Negros Business Foundation, he said.

Since 1981, it has been urging planters to diversify, to increase farm productivity and to increase communication between the government and private sector so government services can reach the rural areas.

"We are organizing people to address the problems related to their industry," Lacson said. Six groups are now under the foundation's wing, among them the Integrated Millers Planters Action Group or Impact.

"We want to focus the attention not only of the national government and all other foundations in Manila to the problem but also that of the Negrenses," Lacson concluded.

Cecile Magsaysay, president of the First Farmers Human Development Foundation, said her organization's aim is to develop "self-reliance" among the workers in the farms and employees in the mills.

Her own experience as a planter has shown her that unless something is done now, the problems are certain to worsen.

In her farm about 20 kms from Bacolod City, 20 armed men came to visit recently and told her men they wanted "part" of the farm's corn. They got seven or eight bags. Then another visit was made. This time the visitors were 30-strong and they carted away 10 bags.

The economic hardships of the people are making them vulnerable to NPA overtures. Happily, Magsaysay said, planters are now getting "more aware" of the situation and they want to help their workers.

The NPA tells the workers: "Choose between hunger and the bullet. If you stay the way you are, you'll be eating less and less. Soon you will die of hunger. But if you sympathize with us, we'll protect you because we have a bullet."

To bar those lines from sinking into a worker's vulnerable mind, the First Farmers Foundation has a program to provide the head of each family in a farm an extra income of P1,500 a month.

"The minimum wage would fetch only P10,000 a year per worker," Magsaysay said. "Expenses run to P7,000 for rice without viand. There is not much left for other needs."

It is not enough for planters to share their land with the workers. They must see to it the workers are able to put aside a few thousand pesos in the bank for their future, she said.

"(The NPA) tries to convince the workers by telling them, 'the food you eat is not enough so what will you do about it? What about your future?'" Magsaysay said.

The First Farmers Human Development Foundation has been at work in Negros for six years now, although its coverage is still considered insignificant compared to the total number of farms in the province.

Of the 264 farms in Negros, 17 are considered red alert areas or abandoned farms where "sit-ins" are held by the NPAs and 23 are blue alert farms where infiltration has been reported.

"We are out to change the attitude of workers, develop their values and strengthen the positive Filipino traits in them," Magsaysay said. "Our role is not as formal teachers. We are more like midwives trying to bring the baby out because the workers are a wise lot. We are also in this as a bridge between the farmers and the workers."

The foundation has to be invited by the farmer or planter to work with the people in the farm. In very highly infiltrated farms as in Pontevedra where small planters dominate, the workers are taught to plant high value crops by the foundation people with the help of extension workers from the mill and the government.

"Ours is the soft approach," Magsaysay said. "We try to be as nurturing as possible. They are averse to anything that smacks of authority."

The social development officer of the foundation lives in the area with the workers so he or she is exposed to danger. Magsaysay said many SDOs in the south, or the Kanlaon area, have been told at gunpoint to get out because they were wrecking the schedule of "whoever forces them."

"We've found that the kind ones are the original NPAs. The rough ones are the pseudo ones, the terrorists and the bandits," Magsaysay said. "If you don't know how to laugh about it, you'll be terrorized."

Already, one SDO was killed last December and there are still no leads as to who was the culprit. At any rate, the foundation personnel are now seriously into self-defense lessons. All, particularly the 80 in the field are now learning Takewondo from a Korean.

"It is time for us all to get united," Magsaysay urged the Negrenses. "Since the government is not doing the job, it is a big challenge for us Negrenses to do it ourselves as part of growing up."

Ignacio Javellana of the Chito Foundation noted that each day, more are going to the hills not only because of hunger but also because they are susceptible to these lines: 'This land can be yours. Why should it be owned by only a few?'

Javellana said his foundation has been into human development work since the mid-1970's with the principal aim of restoring the dignity of workers in the province.

One result of its work is the PLOW or the Planters in Land Ownership with Workers project.

PLOW calls on planters willing to sell a portion of their land to an organized community of workers under a lease-purchase program.

The lease-purchase is for one to seven years depending on the readiness of the group to lease the land. The aim is to develop a Christian community managing a parcel of land.

Javellana described the program as a transition from a no land situation into group ownership.

The planter who will be left with a smaller piece of land can then go into intensive diversified planning and marketing.

"From purely agricultural, he can go into agro-industrial farming," Javellana said.

Ten landowners have signified their willingness to join the PLOW program and set aside nine areas to be used in the lease-purchase project.

However, others have not reacted well, fearing it is the first step to workers getting control of private land. Still other planters are taking a wait-and-see stance.

Chito foundation hopes to assuage the fears by convincing planters that PLOW is not a prelude to workers acquiring tenancy rights over their land.

"PLOW is only because the workers are hungry. Sugar is a labor-oppressive crop. It can never justify high wages to its laborers," Lacson said. "The workers are asking only one thing--to be allowed to plant cash crops like mongo."

The worries about the labor situation are peaking because the present crop year is slated to end this month, two months earlier than usual.

Limited inputs, tight money situation and low production will force crop year 1984-85 to end this month instead of in May.

"That means the off-season will start two months earlier. In April and May there will be no work for the laborers. This is why we're worried," Lacson said.

Last year, Negros ranked only fifth in the list of priority areas of the Armed Forces, behind Mindanao, Kalinga-Apayao, Bicol and Samar-Leyte.

This year, the province has gone up to crop year no 3 with the peace and order condition still expected to worsen.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

BANK REPORTS BALANCE OF TRADE IMPROVED IN 1984

HK211315 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 21 Mar 85 p 2

[Text] The country's balance of trade improved in 1984 as the trade gap narrowed by a substantial 72.65 percent to \$679 million, from \$2,482 million in 1983, data gathered from the Central Bank showed.

According to CB statistics, the total value of imports dropped 18.93 percent to \$6,070 million last year from \$7,487 million the year before, while total exports expanded 7.72 percent, from \$5,005 million to \$5,391 million.

Imports fell as a result of lower import prices and belt-tightening measures adopted by the government such as curbs on public spending, additional taxes and the tightening of credit.

Last year, the country experienced favorable trade balances with the United States and Japan. The Philippines' exports to these countries exceeded imports by \$420 million and \$228 million, respectively.

In 1984, the U.S. imported \$2,051 million worth of goods from the Philippines, up 13.95 percent from 1983's \$1,800 million. Exports to the Philippines, on the other hand, dropped 6.21 percent to \$1,631 million from \$1,739 million.

Likewise, trade with Japan showed positive results with total exports expanding 2.76 percent to \$1,043 million from \$1,015 million, while imports dipped 35.63 percent to \$815 million from \$1,043 million.

Meanwhile, deficits were recorded in the country's trade with the Middle East countries (\$910 million), the ESCAP (Economic and Social Council For Asia and the Pacific) countries (\$346 million), and the socialist countries (\$114 million).

CSO: 4200/685

PHILIPPINES

CAR THEFT SUSPECT ALLEGES NPA FINANCING

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 11 Feb 85 pp 1, 3

[Article by F. Benedicto IV]

[Text]

THE NEW PEOPLE'S Army in the Ilocos region is reportedly openly supporting a Metro Manila-based carnap syndicate, a carnap suspect arrested over the weekend in Daet, Camarines Norte told Quezon City police yesterday.

The suspect, identified as Alfredo Jasmin, 26, of 344 Pacheco st., Tondo, was arrested Saturday in a Daet vulcanizing shop by Quezon City police.

The local police tipped city lawmen that Jasmin planned to sell a car parked at the shop, which was later found to have been stolen in Quezon City last Jan. 11.

Jasmin told investigator Ptl. Eduardo Iarlag that other syndicate members, whom he identified as Jaime Lukban, Boy Abalon and Johnny Lobos, have been receiving instructions from a female NPA commander in Daet, Camarines Norte to steal cars in the metropolis.

He identified the NPA official as a certain Evelyn Bangulan, alias "Kumander Vicky," in her mid-20s and said to be a resident of Daet, Camarines Norte. Kumander Vicky, he said, financed their operations, particularly in Quezon City, where they pulled out several carnaping jobs.

Jasmin said he believes his co-suspects are NPA members but added he was only being recruited into the organization.

He said he received P3,800 for every stolen car sold, usually in the provinces.

He said Kumander Vicky, whom he saw four times last year, said proceeds of the sales supported the movement's plans to overthrow the present government.

THE suspect said his group stole at least five cars, two Toyota Coronas, a Mercedes Benz, a Toyota Corolla, and a Volkswagen, in Quezon City and Bulacan and sold these in Camarines Norte and Batangas. He said the stolen cars were sold for as low as P10,000. Among the buyers were two Chinese nationals, he said.

Jasmin said they usually carried knives or handguns in stealing the cars and dumped drivers in deserted areas.

THE CAR found in Jasmin's possession in Daet, a blue Toyota Corolla with plate number PDS-848 was stolen from Federico Arriola, driver of Calixto Fortunado, a Quezon City businessman, in front of the Sto. Domingo Church.

He said the group hogtied Arriola, dumped and pistol-whipped him in Farview, Quezon City before escaping to Camarines Norte.

His co-suspects sold the car's tools but left the car parked at the shop, where it was spotted by local police.

PHILIPPINES

OPLÉ SHARES IDEAS WITH MANILA COFFEE GROUP

Manila PHILIPPINES DAILY EXPRESS in English 12 Feb 85 pp 4, 5

["As We See It" column by Teodoro C. Berbano: "The Proposals of Oplé"]

[Text]

LABOR MINISTER Blas F. Oplé was saying "hello" while the other guests at the *Kapitan sa Manila* at the Manila Hotel yesterday were already bidding their "goodbyes." But the Bulacan legislator still managed to raise a couple of interesting points, which should further be amplified in subsequent sessions of the informal, weekly gathering of media people.

First, Oplé said, he is very much in favor of a maximum term for the President. And although he did not quantify "maximum," Oplé did cite the number of years the President can hold office in countries like those in the United States and Mexico.

Second, Oplé proposed after an interval (he did not say interregnum) of about five years or in 1990 the holding of a Constitutional Convention, "to try to collate experiences... with fresh, steady, and wider perspectives." Again because of time constraints, the journalists failed to ask the minister what particular articles or sections of the fundamental chapter need a long second look, first by the delegates, and, later, by the people themselves.

...

Judging from Oplé's high profile these days, it seems that the interregnum affair which elicited for the minister a presidential rebuke, is a closed chapter. The minister is always good copy, and he is not one who hems and haws, or one who can say "no comment" in 10 to 20 kilometer sentences. So is it true that, to borrow a word from the Convenor Group, in case of a "snap" election, Oplé will be the ruling party's candidate for vice president?

...

Speaking of the vice presidency, the latest scuttlebutt in Makati's "committed" business circles is that there should be a special election to elect a vice president soon. This, some quarters insist, is the only way the real or imaginary succession kinks could be ironed out.

For instance, with a duly elected vice president, there will be no interregnum whatsoever in case anything happens to the President before the scheduled 1987 presidential election. And this should also make moot and academic all the imbroglio over other interim arrangements.

This proposal is again one of those bright ideas which do not exactly coincide with today's realities.

First, we have enough laws and amendments to the Constitution to deal with any contingency that may arise in case the President is unable to act as President. And to hold a special election for a vice president will again entail amending the Constitution, with all its consequential budgetary and manpower requirements, and ratifying such amendment, again with the same requirements.

Second, even the most pessimistic of Cassandras would agree that we have problems more pressing than the tedious and expensive task of selecting "a spare tire" just so the chimerical fears of a few could be allayed.

Prime Minister Cesar Virata said in the same Kapihan gathering that red tape in government offices can be traced to a series (often unending) of "plugging loopholes."

When the government issues a regulation, for instance, chances are that the Filipino businessman will try to find a loophole in the regulation (and knowing the Filipino *abilidad*, he'd probably find not one but two or three loopholes). So the government has to issue another regulation to cover that loophole. And this can go on and on.

In short, Mr. Virata said, the Filipino businessman is not totally blameless. . . .

Notes. One of the many reasons it is difficult to sympathize with the jeepney drivers in their off-and-on-strike is their obvious failure to comply with a long-standing promise to Metro Manila Commis-

sion Vice Gov. Ismael Mathay Jr. to police their own ranks. Look at the traffic mess in Cubao, along Aurora blvd., from 15th Ave. to E. de los Santos ave. This can easily be traced to jeepney drivers who insist on stopping near the EDSA-Aurora blvd. intersection even when the green light is on just so they could take passengers...The same situation prevails on Dart st. in Paco, even right under the noses of traffic policemen...Ulcer-sufferers, take note. The latest issue of *Scrip*, the "bible of medical practitioners," based in Washington, D.C., said that excessive acid suppression carries potentials risks, contrary to the general belief that ulcer patients do not need gastric acid. Anti-ulcer drugs of moderate acid-reducing capacity are recommended.

PHILIPPINES

NUCLEAR PLANT LOANS 'SKIRTED' CENTRAL BANK RULES

HK261515 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Mar 85 pp 3, 9

[Article by Rigoberto d. Tiglao]

[Text] The \$2.1-billion nuclear power plant project of the National Power Corp (NPC) was able to borrow foreign loans in 1976-1978 by skirting Central Bank [CB] mechanisms intended to ensure that the country's debt service will remain manageable, an International Monetary Fund (IMF) study indicated.

The foreign exchange financing for the project, which, according to Gabriel Y. Itchon, NPC president, amounts to \$1.9 billion, is the biggest foreign obligation the country has ever incurred to finance a single project. The foreign debt for the still-nonoperational plant represents 7.4 percent of the country's total debt of \$25.6 billion as of end-1984 with interest payments--according to earlier reported estimates of NPC officials themselves--amounting to about \$100 million annually.

The IMF study, completed late last year which dealt in some detail with the reasons for the country's debt crisis, explained that the CB had established in 1970 a management of external debt and investment accounts department (MEDIAD). The unit was set up, under IMF prodding, to serve as a safety device and prevent a repeat of the country's debt crisis in 1970. The department's main function was to keep tabs on foreign debts to ensure that servicing these obligations remain within the capacity of the country's earnings. The MEDIAD was organized and headed until 1973 by now NPC president Itchon.

In addition, the IMF study noted, the Monetary Board--the policy-making body of the CB--had each year set ceilings on the country's total medium- and long-term foreign borrowings. The setting of these ceilings was also made as a condition by the IMF for the 1976-1978 standby credit arrangements.

However the ceilings had proved ineffective, the IMF study pointed out.

"Certain loans for the financing of the public investment program, particularly the nuclear power plant, were excluded from the ceilings in 1976-1978 because of the complexity of the financing arrangements and because no immediate financing or real resources transfers were involved." The bulk of the foreign debt for the nuclear power plant was incurred in the 1976-1978 period.

The IMF did not go into details regarding the "complexity" of the foreign debt incurred by the nuclear power plant. BUSINESS DAY sources, however, disclosed that this mainly involved the fact that a substantial portion of the \$1.9 billion was contracted not as fixed-term loans but as suppliers' credit guaranteed by the U.S. Export-Import Bank. A source also noted that the government was totally unprepared for the required escalation in the project's cost in 1980-1983 so it could meet the safety requirements. This would mean that the CB was given no choice but to approve the additional loans needed to complete the project.

A portion of the foreign debt was also not direct credits but was made through a complicated scheme involving a Swiss bank raising foreign exchange through bond issues by the Philippine government. The bonds were reportedly underwritten by the Union Bank of Switzerland.

BUSINESS DAY sources noted that a major problem with the foreign debt for the nuclear power plant project is that a portion of the \$1.9-billion loan may not be subject to the rescheduling agreements being worked out by the Philippine government with its bank creditors. One type of obligation the project incurred consisted of suppliers' short-term credits guaranteed by the U.S. eximbank as well as by the national government before 1985. As such, these cannot be rescheduled since the agreement with the Paris Club stipulates that official medium- and long-term credits to be rescheduled are only those falling due in the period 1985 to 1986. The agreement had also required all short-term official credits to be settled by end-February this year. Another type of obligation that may not be rescheduled are the bond issues underwritten by the Union Bank of Switzerland. Under the terms of the rescheduling agreed upon with the international advisory committee for the Philippines, these types of obligations were classified as "publicly issued" bonds excluded from the restructuring.

Government data indicate that the major loan packages used for the nuclear plant project include: the \$246.6-million syndication organized by Citicorp (the mother company of the local Citibank, N.A. branch); the \$68-million syndication by the Bank of Tokyo, and the \$76-million syndication by Manufactures' Hanover and Trust.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

GROUPS OPPOSED TO BATAAN N-PLANT SEEK COPIES OF CONTRACT

HK261528 Manila BUSINESS DAY in English 26 Mar 85 p 12

[Text] A Westinghouse official admitted yesterday that his company gave out a commission after the firm was contracted to build the nuclear power plant in Morong, Bataan.

But M. W. Walcher, projects director of Westinghouse International Project Co, refused to elaborate on how much and who got the commission.

In any case, sources said a local businessman received between \$5 million and \$35 million from Westinghouse for acting as its Philippine representative.

Walcher, who participated in yesterday's Bataan nuclear plant debate at the Manila Hotel's Kapihan sa Maynila, justified his company's action by saying that "it is a standard way of establishing contracts..."

MP Rafael Recto (Opposition, Batangas), however, commented that the nuclear plant deal was signed in Switzerland under questionable circumstances. He said the government signed the contract with a non-existent Swiss Westinghouse company. By having the contract signed in Switzerland, Westinghouse attempted to skirt U.S. laws, he added.

The National Power Corporation (NPC), through the offices of the Solicitor General and Justice Minister Estelito Mendoza, have recently appealed to the Supreme Court to reconsider its Feb. 7 order which asked the NPC to furnish the groups opposed to nuclear plant copies of the original and renegotiated contracts and other pertinent documents covering NPC's first nuclear power plant.

MP Recto, who is one of the legal counsels of the opposition, contended that the Westinghouse-NPC contract is crucial in deciding the safety of the plant and the outcome of the public hearing "as it attests to the structural integrity of the nuclear plant and its specifications and modifications." He said the plant already has 50,000 engineering changes which, according to MP Alberto Romulo (Opposition, Quezon City), "are stop-gap improvisations which have greatly weakened the plant's structure." Romulo said his statement is based on the information given him by sources in the energy sector.

BUSINESS DAY got mixed reactions from Philippine Atomic Energy Commission [PAEC], officials when they were asked if the contract was used or will be used in its technical and safety evaluation and during the public hearing. Commissioner Manuel Eugenio Jr. and Associate Commissioner Reynaldo Suarez refused to give their comments, but said that they are thinking about it. Associate Commissioner Corpuz, however, said the "PAEC does not need the contract as it is only interested in the safety of the plant."

PAEC is relying on the International Atomic Energy Agency's two operational safety analysis review reports and the final safety analysis review submitted by the National Power Corporation. According to Dr Achilles del Callar, a Filipino nuclear engineer, these are not final safety reports.

CSO: 4200/693

PHILIPPINES

RAMOS IN DAVAO, LIBERATION THEOLOGY DEBUNKED

Davao City THE MINDANAO MIRROR-BULLETIN in English 11-17 Feb 85 pp 2, 6

[Article by Teddy V. Angel]

[Text]

Theology of liberation has elicited diverse reactions from different people in the light of some religious leaders taking up arms in open defiance of the present regime.

This controversial issue was even posed before Father Emelio Barcelon, President and Rector of Ateneo de Davao University, during the multi-sectoral dialogue held at the Davao Metrodiscom headquarters. This came up when Gen. Fidel V. Ramos, Acting Chief of Staff of the Armed Forces of the Philippines (AFP), came recently to Davao City and Father Barcelon was among the invited guests.

"What is theology of liberation all about and what are its implications?" seem to be a very interesting question.

Liberation theology is described as the blending of Christian and Marxist ideologies into revolutionary practice popularized in Latin America over the past two decades.

This is best exemplified by two rebel priests, Father Camilo Torres of Cuba and Father Conrado Balweg of the Philippines. Torres was a university

professor and student chaplain who traded his cassock and cross for a guerilla uniform and gun in 1965. Father Balweg, on the other hand, has become the famous symbol of liberation theology in the country since he joined the communist movement in 1979.

"Wherever social contradictions exist, Christians should take a stand. We can not be mere spectators and be around only in happy times, retreating in the face of hardship to pray or go to church," Father Balweg stressed when interviewed in 1982 by former Philippine Collegian editor Bobby Coloma.

Apparently these two priests have been hailed as heroes symbolizing Christians rebellion against inequalities between the rich and the poor. For people espousing Marxist doctrines, the two serve as their rallying point. Father Torres was considered a martyr when he died in a skirmish with government troops in 1966. Even Fidel Castro himself paid tribute to him for setting them highest example of a Christian intellectual devoted to the people.

The Catholic Church, however, is opposed to liberation theology. The Holy See has issued a stern warning to those advocating this concept.

In a lengthy document released by the Vatican Congregation for the Doctrine of the Faith and signed by Joseph Cardinal Patzinger, prefect of the congregation, it is stated that those who embrace it are using concepts borrowed from Marxist ideologies which are basically incompatible with Christianity.

For while Christianity teaches love and brotherhood among men regardless of class status, Marxism calls for drastic changes through class struggle and violent means. Instead of stressing the redemption of the human race through the coming of Jesus, liberation theologians contend that self-redemption could come only through class struggle and violent overthrow of the present regime to bring out a classless society.

True, one could not help but admire Father Torres and Father Balweg's selfless dedication which radiate the fervor of militance and nationalism. But are their actions in line with their priestly vocations?

If one witnessed the arrest of Jesus at Gethsemane, one could have cheered for St. Peter as he slashed off the ear of a soldier in the same way as we admire the courage of Father Torres and Father Balweg, Catholic priests-turned rebel commanders. Being religious leaders, though perhaps they should have taken heed of Christ's exhortation to St. Peter, "Put your sword back into its place. For they who play with the sword shall by the sword perish."

Christ did not praise St. Peter for his display of courage bravery even in His own defense. He did not allow this apostle to let blood flow in order to save Him referring to the sword as the worldly ways of resolving conflicts among men.

As Father Emeterio Barcelon sums it up, "When a priest takes up arms and resorts to force, he ceases to be a servant of God since the Heavenly Father advocated love, not violence. In the so-called theology of liberation, the rebel priests use religion to perpetuate their politics but in the in final analysis, their noble ends could not justify their bloody means."

PHILIPPINES

VERITAS CONTRADICTS REPORTS THAT FATHER BALWEG WOUNDED

HK251033 Quezon City VERITAS in English 24 Mar 85 p 16

[Article by Soledad Delas Islas]

[Text] Rebel priest Conrado Balweg is not in Sadanga, Mountain Province. Neither is he wounded.

This was revealed to VERITAS by local officials, members of the clergy and people from Sadanga.

Military reports over the week say the opposite: "Wounded rebel priest Fr. Conrado Balweg is holding out in a cave five kilometers north of Sadanga, Mountain Province."

A news bulletin from the "Concerned People of Belwang and Sadanga Poblacion" however confirmed that a military encounter between elements of Alpha Company of the 1st General Headquarters Battalion and five NPA regulars had indeed occurred. Heavy firing was heard the whole day of March 6.

On March 7, the report continues: "Some civilians were requested to bring down a wounded soldier who was later airlifted by military helicopter."

Camp Dangwa identified the wounded soldier as 2nd Lt Agustin Cananua, commander of Alpha Company.

The five NPA regulars who led the assault sent word to the poblacion that none of them were wounded apparently belying military allegations that the March 6 encounter "resulted in the death of five insurgents and injuries to several others."

The residents of Belwang and Sadanga also lamented the fact that their local officials have neglected them during the encounters. They reported that Mayor Fagto and his family left Sadanga last March 7. The residents also deplored the absence of other local officials. "The local officials should be here to see to it that civilians will not be harmed, harassed or deprived of their properties and freedom by these uncivilized government soldiers," said the residents.

CSO: 4200/693

12 April 1985

PHILIPPINES

BMA EXECUTES FATHER FOR INCEST

Davao City PEOPLE'S DAILY FORUM in English 12 Feb 85 pp 1, 2

[Article by Ed R. Fernandez]

[Text]

Lupon, Davao Oriental — A father who raped her 17-year-old daughter was executed by musketry in full view of civilian witnesses by the Bangsa Moro Army (BMAs) at Baybay, this town, Saturday morning, February 9.

Sources said the victim's wife, who could not bear anymore the barbaric actuations of her husband by molesting their own daughter, reported the matter to the BMA in the area for immediate solution to her husband's animal impulses.

The BMA headed by a certain "Commander Jack" picked up the victim at his residence and brought him to a nearby vicinity for interrogation. The victim, according to sources, confessed that he raped her daughter while he was under the influence of liquor. The BMA commander invited the residents of Baybay in Lupon to witness the execution by musketry. The victim who was hogtied was pleading in tears to spare him from being executed. The decision was swift: liquidation. The BMA commander shot to death the victim using a carbine rifle.

The Commander ordered his men to place the victim inside a sack and directed that the victim's body be thrown in the deep sea.

After the execution of the victim, the BMA commander released some parting words to the civilians who witnessed the execution: Do not do the same crime because the same law would be executed on you.

Sources also disclosed that the wife had given up her husband to the BMA because she could not withstand the sadism inflicted by her husband on their daughter. The rape victim is now pregnant, report says.

The execution did not reach the military authorities and the residents in this town have talked about the execution in whispers.

CSO: 4200/665

PHILIPPINES

BRIEFS

CRUCIAL SECOND QUARTER ECONOMY--Budget Minister Manuel Alba says that the second quarter of 1985 will be crucial for the country. Minister Alba told a conference of the government's budget officers that the country's economic performance will be closely monitored by representatives of the international financial community. The observation will be based on the economic recovery program submitted by the country to the IMF. Alba says the vital factor is the reduction of the budget deficit target of 6.6 billion pesos. [Begin Alba recording in progress]...that we are looking into in terms of the national government effort with respect to the achievement of the economic adjustment program is how we can improve on the operations and performance of government-owned and controlled corporations without necessarily preventing them from making their contribution to national development. [end recording] [Text] [Quezon City Maharlika Broadcasting System in English 0400 GMT 21 Mar 85]

NPA RAIDS TOWNHALLS--Communist NPA terrorists raided two townhalls last Sunday and yesterday [20 March], burning one municipal hall and the mayor's residence and killing two maids. Raided were the townhall of (Flora) in Kalinga-Apayao and the town of (San Roman) in Zamboanga Del Norte. Military reports said about 100 NPA men, believed led by renegade priest CONRADO Balweg, burned down the municipal hall of (Flora), the mayor's residence, and killed a policeman identified as Private 1st Class Lara and a certain Ramos who was identified as a Constabulary informer. The police were forced to withdraw from the attack by the superior NPA force. In (San Ramon), Zamboanga Del Norte, about 200 NPA terrorists raided the townhall. The place was ransacked and 21 guns were reported taken by the raiders. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 20 Mar 85]

SPLIT IN LIBERAL PARTY--The Liberal Party appears headed for a final split. This became imminent after member of the Parliament Eva Estrada Kalaw asserted her leadership as Liberal Party president against former Senator Javito Salonga. Salonga was not available for comment, but a member of his group said the party's unification efforts have become irreconcilable because of the move by Kalaw's group. Mrs Kalaw was given a unanimous vote of confidence to reorganize the party in a meeting yesterday [20 March]. Salonga did not attend the meeting. The move by Kalaw was interpreted as a unilateral resolution of the issue of the Liberal Party leadership between Kalaw and Salonga. Both opposition leaders signed a joint statement last December to unify and to serve the party and thresh out the leadership issue, however efforts to unify the factions proved futile. [Text] [Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT Mar 85]

RAMOS DENIES HE IS 'AMERICAN BOY'--Acting Armed Forces Chief-of-Staff Lt Gen Fidel V. Ramos today blamed the media for picturing him as an "American boy." "I don't know why I became an American boy while I am a Filipino boy," Ramos told a lady reporter point-blank during a press conference in Camp Aguinaldo. "You can expect me to perform as a Filipino officer and not an American boy," said Ramos who studied at West Point, U.S. "I stayed there for five years, and I learned to appreciate our country better by seeing how others live," Ramos said. "I did not join the U.S. Army. I came back here and I have stuck it out with the armed forces in spite of its limitations, specially in terms of emolument, logistics or maybe opportunities," Ramos added. He lamented that some people go to the U.S. for 59 days on a tourist visa and come back completely with an American viewpoint. [Text] [HK250921 Quezon City ANG PAHAYAGANG MALAYA in English 16 Mar 85 p 2]

DEADLINE FOR MISSING AQUINO WITNESSES--In the Aquino-Galman case, the Sandiganbayan [antigraft court] yesterday [22 March] gave the military and police authorities until 19 April to locate the six missing prosecution witnesses. The court order was issued to Acting Armed Forces Chief of Staff Lieutenant General Fidel Ramos and director Jolly Bugarin of the National Bureau of Investigation [NBI]. Justice Manuel Pamaran, who is trying the 26 accused in the case, had earlier ordered the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] and the NBI to join the search for the missing witnesses. The order did not mention what action the Sandiganbayan will take if the deadline is not met. Legal quarters said the result could be the exclusion of the testimonies of the missing witnesses given to the Agrava fact-finding board. The missing witnesses are considered vital to the prosecution case. [Text] [HK230015 Manila Far East Broadcasting Company in English 2300 GMT 22 Mar 85]

CSO: 4200/694

THAILAND

BRIEFS

VIETNAMESE 'BOAT PEOPLE' ARRIVE--Prachuap Khiri Khan--Thirty-two Vietnamese refugees in a fishing boat landed in Muang District here yesterday after a 5-day ordeal in the Gulf of Thailand, police reported. The landing of the refugees was reported to the police by villagers at Ban Hua Ban, Tambon Ko Lak. Police rushed to the village and took the refugees which included children, women and old people led by two Vietnamese army officers to be detained temporarily in the compound of a Chinese shrine. Police identified the two Vietnamese officers as Capt Nguyen Van Dan and Capt My My Dan who told police that they decided to escape because they could not endure the oppressive rule of the present Vietnamese Government. They said they were soldiers from South Vietnam and wanted to resettle in third countries. [Excerpt] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 18 Mar 85 p 3]

HAN QUILTS SENATE--Former Commanding General of the Fourth Army Region Gen Han Linanon this morning submitted his resignation to the Senate and vowed to keep on working for democracy. He told newsmen that he would join the Democrat Party as a full member on 1 April and will help the party campaign for the Bangkok by-election. General Han also announced that he would run in Surat Thani Province in the upcoming general elections to be held in 1987 under the Democrat banner. "I promise to work for a full democracy," he said. "If I have not resigned from the Senate, I will not be able to work for any political party so I have decided to quit," he said. General Han said he supported the system that a prime minister should be elected directly by the people and an extension of office tenure should be "the thing of the past." [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 21 Mar 85 p 2]

ITALY MAY AID CAMBODIANS--Italy is considering sending direct aid to Kampuchean resistance forces, Foreign Ministry spokesman Sawanit Khongsiri said this morning. The disclosure was made after Italian Deputy Foreign Minister Bruno Corti paid a courtesy call on Deputy Foreign Minister Praphat Limpaphan this morning at the Foreign Ministry. Mr Sawanit said that Mr Corti, who is here on a visit, strongly supported ASEAN and Thailand on the Kampuchean conflict issue and expressed concern over recent border incursions by Vietnamese troops. Mr Sawanit said that Italy was considering increasing aid to Kampuchean refugees as well as direct assistance to the nationalist forces. During the meeting, Mr Praphat and

his Italian counterpart exchanged views on the Kampuchean issue, economy, politics and cooperation between the two countries. Mr Sawanit said Thailand also took the opportunity to thank Italy for its role in spearheading the move for the European Community to condemn Vietnam over the occupation of Kampuchea. He said that Italy showed interest in joining Thailand's national fertiliser project and would send a team to look into the problems involving Thai marine products. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK WORLD in English 22 Mar 85 p 3]

PHICHIT SUPPORTS EXTENSION FOR ATHIT--First Army Commander Lt-Gen Phichit Kunlawanit yesterday reiterated support for the extension of Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kanlang-ek's term. "The extension is definitely suitable. Otherwise, why on earth should I start the move," he said tersely. His reaction was made in the wake of reports that General Athit's term has been extended by Prime Minister Prem Tinsulanon, who is also defence minister. Meanwhile Col Prachak Sawangchit, leader of the April 1981 abortive coup, said General Athit's term should be extended because he was the most suitable man under the present circumstances when there is a threat to the country's security. He added that it would be difficult to replace General Athit and he could not see any suitable successor. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 15 Mar 85 p 6]

ARMY FINDS ARMS CACHE--Yala--Fourth Army soldiers yesterday found a large number of home made grenades and landmines while clearing a tunnel they captured last month in Betong District. A report from the Fourth Army headquarters said that they found grenades, landmines, plastic explosives, dynamite fuses and detonators believed to belong to the Communist Party of Malaya hidden in the tunnel. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 19 Mar 85 p 3]

SHAN REBELS RELEASE CAPTIVES--Chiang Rai--The Shan United Army yesterday released four policemen and three villagers after detaining them for 7 days, Border Patrol Police reported. The hostages were released at Doi Tueng in Mae Sai District opposite the SUA stronghold of opium warlord Khun Sa. They were reported to be in a weak condition with some suffering from malaria and malnutrition. Police said the seven had been sent to Dara Rasami in Chiang Mai for medical treatment. The seven were captured by members of the SUA while searching for missing villagers near the Thai-Burmese border. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 18 Mar 85 p 2]

KAPITSA CANCELS PRESS CONFERENCE--Soviet Deputy Foreign Minister Mikhail Kapitsa yesterday cancelled his scheduled press conference following a reminder from the Foreign Ministry to the Soviet Embassy to observe diplomatic etiquette mentioned in a recent ministerial notification to all embassies. The press conference had earlier been scheduled for Monday at the embassy. An embassy official said Mr Kapitsa intended to answer every question posed by newsmen. However, the official said the notification sent to the Soviet Embassy by the Foreign Ministry's Information Department made it impossible to hold the press conference and Mr Kapitsa regretted the cancellation. Mr Kapitsa is currently in Bangkok as head of the Soviet delegation to the 41st session of the ESCAP Commission. [Text] [Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English 22 Mar 85 p 3]

12 April 1985

INDONESIAN GENERAL VISITS BORDER ZONE--Indonesian Army Chief of Staff General Rudini yesterday toured areas of the Thai-Kampuchean border torn by Vietnam's current dry-season offensive against the Kampuchean resistance. He was briefed on the military situation by Thailand's top border forces commanders, then visited the Ban Ta Ngok refugee camp housing some 40,000 Kampuchean civilians driven into Thailand when the Vietnamese overran their guerrillas base in the Phnum Malai mountain. [Text] [Bangkok Voice of Free Asia in English 1500 GMT 20 Mar 85]

KHUKRIT WARNS OF 'DICTATORSHIP'--Nakhon Pathom--Leader of the Social Action Party (SAP) M.R. Khukrit Pramot said yesterday a collapse of the present government could lead to political turmoil and possibly a return of dictatorship. He said Gen Prem Tinsulanon is the most suitable person to lead the country under the present circumstances. M.R. Khukrit was speaking at a rally held in Nakhon Chisi District by his party to support its candidate in the 31 March by-election. The former prime minister told his audience of about 1,500 that he was doing everything he can to preserve democracy "because I don't want dictatorship to return to Thailand again." He said General Prem became prime minister because he had the support of all political parties. "So, if this government was to be chased out of office, it should be done so through the Parliament and not necessarily a coup." [Excerpt] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 19 Mar 85 p 3]

DEMOCRAT PARTY OPPOSES ATHIT EXTENSION--A proposal to extend the term of Supreme Commander Gen Athit Kamlang-ek will be opposed by the Democrat Party if it is raised in the Cabinet, MP Thawin Phraison (Nakhon Si Thammarat) said yesterday. He said it was unacceptable to link an extension of General Athit's term to the situation on the Thai-Kampuchean border. He said such an extension would only serve the purpose of individuals and not the interest of the country. Thawin said if the proposal to extend General Athit's term is raised in the Cabinet, all the Cabinet members of the Democrat Party will oppose it. He said if General Athit was really needed because of the border situation, he should not have left the country under the present circumstances. [Text] [Bangkok THE NATION REVIEW in English 20 Mar 85 p 2]

CSO: 4209/672

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

LEGAL SYSTEM NEEDS ADDITIONAL PARTY LEADERSHIP

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Editorial: "Strengthening Party Leadership of Inspection, Court and Judicial Sectors"]

[Text] The inspection, court and judicial sectors have an important position in the proletariat dictatorship state apparatus of our country. These three sectors along with other agencies of the state fulfill the functions of protecting the socialist legal system, protecting the collective ownership rights of the laboring people, protecting socialist property and assisting in successfully achieving the mission of building and protecting the socialist fatherland. By their own specific activities, the inspection, court and judicial sectors assist in teaching the citizens a concept of loyalty to the fatherland and to socialism, strict compliance with the rules and laws of the state, respect and full compliance with the principles of socialist life, prevention and active resistance against the enemy classes, resistance against violations of the law and social order, and construction of the new socialist man.

During the past few years under the leadership of the party committee echelons, the inspection, court and judicial sectors have relatively well-achieved their functions and missions and have gradually raised the quality of their work. The three sectors have made many efforts in protecting and strengthening the socialist legal system, assisting to maintain the national security and social safety and order; nevertheless, they still have a number of shortcomings in achieving their functions and missions. The law violation situation is still serious; crimes and many negative occurrences in society have not been halted; the system of responsibility, especially that of the individual, and the system of discipline have not yet been strictly achieved; and many principles and work systems are not respected.

Many party committee echelons have not firmly inspected and deployed cadres with the qualities and capabilities necessary to carry out the mission of these three sectors; and have not yet created conditions for the sectors to accomplish their assigned missions. Some locations are still suffering from lax leadership and supervision. These sectors themselves still have rightist tendencies, and have not yet truly severely and promptly legally prosecuted those individuals engaged in corruption, waste and irresponsibility which cause serious damage to the property of the state and the lives of the people. Achievement of the inspection sector's powers of state prosecution is still lacking in initiative and is not yet active or resolute. Prosecution is still slow. The

relationship between agencies protecting the law and those involved with the economy and the masses is still not firm. The ranks of cadres in law protection agencies are still limited in political and vocational standards and in economic management knowledge. The elementary and advanced training of legal cadres is not keeping pace with the requirements of the new mission.

The Chinese hegemonic expansionists are conspiring with the American imperialists and other reactionary powers to frantically wage a war of encroachment against our borders in coordination with a multifaceted war of sabotage against our country. The struggles between socialism and capitalism and against internal negativism are sharply underway. On the other hand, the mission to successfully achieve the resolutions of the Sixth and Seventh Plenums of the Party Central Committee (Fifth Session) demands that we strengthen the socialist legal system and the leadership of all party committee echelons over the law protection agencies, including the inspection, court and judicial sectors. The key to leadership by the party committee echelons over these three sectors is to provide good leadership and supervision in the selection of cadres and in firmly inspecting compliance with party resolutions.

The law protection sectors and especially those involved in inspection and the courts must choose responsible cadres with a strong outlook and viewpoint, the necessary vocational standards, a concept of organization, high state of discipline, and strict compliance with the line and policy of the party and resolutions of local party committee echelons in order to assure achievement precisely in accordance with the law. Party committee echelons must firmly supervise the political and ideological work aimed at causing these sectors to uphold their principles and to resolutely struggle against crime. Inspection agencies must resolutely and successfully employ their assigned powers of state prosecution and promptly arrest and prosecute anyone, no matter what their position, if their crimes involve abuse of their official duties, corruption, or violation of the collective ownership rights of the laboring people.

Agencies protecting the law must have specific plans for rapidly overcoming weaknesses and shortcomings in achievement of their functions and mission. They must strengthen their relationship of coordination with other agencies of the state, especially those involved with the economy and the masses; uphold a spirit of enthusiasm and responsibility, strengthen discipline, improve work methods, give wholehearted concern to the elementary and advanced training of cadres, and assure that their sector satisfactorily fulfills its assigned functions and makes a worthwhile contribution to socialist construction and protection of the socialist fatherland.

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CSO: 4209/298

MILITARY AFFAIRS AND PUBLIC SECURITY

PARTY CHAPTER RESOLUTIONS ENHANCE SECURITY MISSION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 85 p 3

[Article by Le Huyen Thong: "Party Experience in Leading Security Work in Ho Chi Minh City; Party Chapter Resolutions, Mass Movement on Controlling Security from the Primary Level"]

[Text] We were present at a subward meeting in Ward 4 of the 11th Precinct to hear the people criticize P. of Minh Phung Street for spreading the false rumor that the "government was about to change the money" and for distorting the policy of the state regarding those leaving for foreign countries. Faced with the determined reasoning of the masses, P. admitted his guilt and promised not to repeat the offenses. This meeting gave us a profound impression of the collective ownership spirit of the people in maintaining subward order and security.

Many people in Ward 4 speak of the ward party chapter security resolution. During the past 2 years, the ward arranged for 60,000 people to participate in the discussions on methods of achieving this party chapter resolution. The discussions have been concentrated on analyzing the enemy's multifaceted war of sabotage. Ward 4 has more than 10,000 people, nearly 90 percent of the Vietnamese of Chinese extraction. They live primarily by small industry and handicraft production trades. Through actual practice, the ethnic Chinese have gradually and increasingly recognized that the party and government of Vietnam do not discriminate against them as distortedly stated by the Beijing reactionaries. In a complex situation, the ward public security forces have won the Determined-To-Win Unit title for the past 4 years. The ward has three safety subwards, one good subward and 45 safety neighborhood teams. The ward public security unit maintains close contact with the people, joining the neighborhood teams in the firm management of temporary residency and temporary absences. The people in the subward teams themselves have denounced illegal activities such as spreading rumors, speculation, black marketeering, production of bogus goods, and evading transformation and development, enabling the public security forces to catch a number of counterrevolutionaries in the act. The movement to protect the security of the fatherland has truly assisted rapid production development (during 1984, Ward 4 achieved a total small industry and handicraft output value of more than 50 million dong). The living standards of the people have improved and more importantly, the confidence of the masses in the policies of the party has risen. The party chapter has been recognized as a strong party organization. Quach To Dung, Chairman of the Ward People's Committee, stated, "Never have the living conditions and security of the subward been as stable as they are today. The security resolution of the ward

party chapter has not only become a revolutionary movement of the masses but has also assisted in creating internal unanimous solidarity and strong ranks in the face of every challenge."

Actual practice in Ward 4 increasingly illustrates the full and creative use of party organization leadership in the security task of Ho Chi Minh City. In the wards and villages, there was previously only the public security sector engaged annually in building and implementing the security mission. Now, wards and villages in the city all have party chapter resolutions on the security and order work. It is the resolutions of the primary level party organization that create conditions for achieving the new organizational structure of the ward and village in developing the leadership role of the party, the management role of the administration and the people in control of security right from the neighborhood teams in the wards, and the people's teams in the villages.

Experience from Trial Runs in Two Party Chapters

The process of establishing and organizing achievement of the ward and village party chapter resolutions on order and security is also a process of gradually overcoming the simple vocational ideology of cadres in the public security sector, upholding and developing the direct leadership role of the party committee, and ending the situation of the party "underwriting" this mission exclusively to the public security forces.

Implementing the resolution of the Political Bureau, since the end of 1982, the Public Security Director has joined sections of the Municipal Party Committee to hold conferences with concerned sectors to summarize and gain experience from formulation of party chapter security resolutions in Ward 13 of the 1st Precinct and Ward 15 of the 8th Precinct. From actual practice in these two test wards, the precincts and districts in 1983 all had a model for trying this work. In 1984, 255 wards (100 percent) and 83 villages (100 percent) had party chapter resolutions on security. This was a great change both in perception and in action. In many locations, the complexities of security and order in the wards and villages were previously the exclusive task of the public security forces who could not handle them. However, during the past year, through the composite strength of sectors, mass organizations and neighborhood teams, these incidents and matters have been well and neatly resolved. In a number of wards in Binh Thanh Ward and the 3d and 11th precincts, the party chapters have led in mobilizing the public security forces, schools, student parents' organizations, and small industry and handicraft production facilities to effectively resolve complex and prolonged problems such as educating a number of delinquent youths, putting a stop to graffiti in the classrooms, eliminating a number of prostitute focal points, establishing order in the markets, arranging jobs, and stabilizing the lives of those in families with few helping hands. The lesson summarized here is that the problem of order and security in the local area is not only the mission of the public security forces but must come under the direct and close leadership of the party committee echelons before capabilities exist for mobilizing composite strength at the primary level. In the process of implementing the party chapter resolutions, the roles of mass organizations, the front and the neighborhood teams are extremely important. In Ward 3 of the 3d Precinct, the youth union coordinated with the cooperative

labor association to establish a center to find jobs for the youths and to hold classes in responsibility and compassion for slowly advancing youths and teenagers. The youth union of Ward 15 in the 4th Precinct joined neighborhood teams in assembling the youths in orderly activity of a literature and art nature to study culture and to hear stories about the revolutionary traditions of their fathers and brothers in the local area. The women's associations in many wards have encouraged their members to participate in managing the market and resisting superstition. In a number of key areas bordering on many wards and villages in different districts and precincts, only where there are party committee echelons are there the conditions necessary for firmly coordinating with the local areas to resolve the complex problems of order and security. Party chapter secretaries in Ward 1 of the 3d Precinct and wards 3, 5, 7 and 12 of the 10th Precinct held a meeting to discuss an "interward resolution dealing exclusively with intersection locations," proposed a number of methods of solution, and achieved results in that initially good changes have occurred in the security situation there.

Voicing his opinion on this problem, Nguyen Duy Hac, Deputy Director of the Ho Chi Minh City Public Security Stand-by Forces, stated, "Nearly all the resolutions of wards and village party chapters are oriented toward resolving the source and conditions giving rise to crime. The experience gained here is the necessity to carry out good preventative measures, to gradually restrict and close loopholes and shortcomings in economic and social management, and to create a strong position against the destructive attacks of the enemy. Consequently, concern must be given to stabilizing living conditions and successfully implementing party policies, especially those dealing with the ethnic minorities, religion and problems directly related to the interests of the masses."

In reality, in waging their multifaceted war of sabotage, the enemy concentrates first of all on destroying us from within, from the primary level units. Consequently, the requirement presented in the leadership process of the party organization is to take the initiative, to maintain the inside and underneath as essential, and to coordinate political and ideological construction with the strengthening of organization and resistance to negativism within while simultaneously resisting negativism outside society. Thus, the security resolutions of ward and village party chapters are not a generalized course but must be extremely specific regarding the effective and urgent tasks to be performed and even those of a fundamental and long-term nature. The resolutions of many party chapters have set forth the requirements, progress and norms to be achieved, the crucial and central problems upon which efforts must be concentrated, the stipulated time of completion, and clear assignment and decentralization of responsibility to sections, sectors, organizations and subwards. On that basis, the party chapters direct their inspection, follow compliance and promptly correct any deviations that may occur.

Because these are resolutions of the party chapters and not the exclusive work plans of the public security forces, ward and village public security units must maintain close contact with party committee echelon leadership and truly become the key forces in delving into achievement of the security protection mission. Weekly and monthly, ward and village public security forces, based on

requirements in the party chapter resolution, must review their results and discuss various methods of overcoming weaknesses. During implementation of the party chapter security resolution, many ward and district party committees have accurately defined and concentrated forces at key points, the locations where the enemy and various types of criminals often take advantage of negative aspects in society to attack us. Experience has clearly indicated the necessity for orderly resolution and specialization at key locations before the conditions exist for changing the situation in the local area.

Organizational Structure and Management Mechanism

Summarizing experience in formulating and achieving the ward and village party chapter security resolutions, the Ho Chi Minh City Municipal Party Committee evaluated the primary level echelons such as wards, villages, enterprises, factories, hospitals, schools, etc. as management units extremely perfected in the aspects of area, objective and life as well as social management, including on-the-spot assurance of national defense and security. The leadership requirements of the party organization are to strengthen and consolidate the primary level, especially wards and villages, in a synchronized and uniform manner between sectors to create a disposition of strong people's security. Those locations doing well at this task all have the ability to successfully resolve the problem of security in a fundamental manner, both in production and life, to gradually divide the objectives and to limit negativism and the loopholes of which the enemy may take advantage. Therefore, the demand is for a suitable organizational structure and management mechanism. In Ho Chi Minh City, the party organizations have coordinated to develop the organizational mechanisms at ward and village levels in order to build and consolidate the movement to protect the security of the fatherland.

The foremost task is to strengthen the organizational structure of neighborhood teams in the inner city and of people's teams in the suburbs. Each team has an assistant team leader responsible for the security work, a selected individual with enthusiasm and advanced vocational training. The team has a mission of directing its members in security and order work and has civil defense units engaged in patrolling, guard duty and fire fighting and prevention. The team also assigns people to supervise and remind families in temporary lodging and absence reporting, assigns individuals responsibility for cultural and daily activity and the education of youths and children, organizes entertainment and recreational activities, and looks after the lives of the people in the team. It is these very activities of the neighborhood and people's teams that create favorable conditions for the masses to take control of security from the primary level.

The municipal party committee has also issued resolutions on strengthening the organizational structure of the subward, a structure connecting the neighborhood teams in the same area with a mission of resolving problems of order and security beyond the capabilities of the neighborhood team which the ward is also unable to resolve. Each subward has party teams, people's council teams, youth union chapters and people's inspection teams concurrently responsible for maintaining the peace. The subward also has street public security teams, protection sections and civil defense units. It is a force supporting and participating in the construction of strong neighborhood teams.

The activity process of the neighborhood and people's teams and the subward must follow the mechanism of direct leadership by the ward and village committee echelons, direct organization and management by the people's committees, and direct mobilization of the masses in achievement participation by mass organizations with the public security forces fulfilling the key and assault mission.

Leadership of the security protection movement in the neighborhood and people's teams and subwards must be closely connected with concern for the living conditions, availability of jobs and daily critical interests of the masses. During the past few years in the 3d, 8th and 10th precincts and Go Vap, Binh Thanh and Hoc Mon wards, the neighborhood and people's teams have actively encouraged cooperatives and production cooperative teams to accept tens of thousands of unemployed individuals for participation in the production of handicraft trades, assisting families in difficulty, the old and the disabled. The women's association here alone has been instrumental in providing jobs for more than 30,000 women and in educating many prodigal and degenerate individuals to become laborers and to lead an honest life. Concern for living conditions is also an effective way of promoting the movement to protect the security of the fatherland. The organization of each family, neighborhood team and people's team to register in efforts to become an advanced family or a safety team is also an effective action in caring for the interests of the masses.

Looking back over more than the past 2 years, although much progress has been made, the security tasks in a number of wards, villages, agencies and enterprises are still not firmly coordinated with each other. In a number of wards, the party chapter resolutions are not yet based on local reality and their objectives, norms, specific work methods, schedules, and assignment of responsibility are not yet clear. Consequently, the results attained are still low. Because a number of key wards and villages have not yet received the proper level of concern from precinct and ward party committee echelons, the security and order situation there is still complex.

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CSO: 4209/298

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

AFP ON ROLE OF DETAINED AMERICAN IN SOUTHEAST ASIAN RELATIONS

HK220552 Hong Kong AFP in English 0415 GMT 22 Mar 85

[Reported by John Thomas]

[Text] Singapore, March 22 (AFP) -- An American yachtsman who today completes eight months in Vietnamese captivity could become the newest pawn in the complex chess board of Cambodian diplomacy.

Beyond Singapore yachting circles and colleagues in the marine engineering field few people have heard of 41-year-old Bill Mathers, held in Vietnam for allegedly intruding into its territorial waters.

But if latest hints from Hanoi prove true, his release could be tied to the process of normalizing ties between Vietnam and its one-time enemy the United States, and even an eventual settlement of the conflict in Cambodia.

The spotlight was turned on the skipper of the schooner So Fong by Indonesian Foreign Minister Mokhtar Kusumaatmaja, who returned this week after three days of talks in Hanoi.

Mr Mokhtar said the question of U.S.-Vietnamese relations was a new element in the Cambodian equation and he advised Hanoi to start by responding to requests for information on U.S. servicemen listed missing during the Vietnam War.

The signal of Vietnam's sincerity he was looking for, Mr Mokhtar said, was the release of Mr Mathers, reported to be the only known American held in the country.

A sojourn in Vietnam was not on his chart when Mr Mathers set sail for Hong Kong in July aboard the 88-foot (30 metre) So fong on his way home to New York after 14 years of working here in marine engineering and salvage.

The So Fong was reportedly 36 miles off the mouth of the Mekong on July 22 when a Vietnamese patrol boat intercepted it and took it to the river town of Can Tho, southwest of Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon).

A freighter brought the news of the incident after picking up a radio message from the schooner.

Mathers had five hands on board at the time: Australian Michael Flecker, 21, two French women, Veronique Capron, 27, and Annick Pallard, 36, and Mrs Pallars's sons, Cyril, 16, and Colineau, 10.

The Vietnamese kept the women and boys separately and rotated Mr Flecker and Mr Mathers between the schooner and a house.

After their governments had negotiated with Hanoi, the Frenchwomen and children were freed in September and the Australian in November on payment of a penalty.

Mr Mathers had stayed in detention. Washington has been seeking his release through the Australian and French envoys in Hanoi and UN Secretary General Javier Perez De Cuellar who visited Vietnam in January.

Several U.S. Congressmen and a veterans delegation who visited Vietnam, pursuing the issue of the U.S. soldiers missing in action in the Vietnam War and POW's said they had been given assurances about Mr Mathers' early release.

No one has seen Mr Mathers since the rest of his crew left Vietnam.

None of the five indicated that they had been ill-treated during their detention.

Their accounts suggested that the Vietnamese suspected the So Fong was up to mischief as the Vietnamese had found a U.S. naval officer's jacket and the blueprint of a Dutch submarine in the schooner's wheel room.

The Dutch government has told Hanoi that the submarine was a sunken one which Mathers had tried to salvage, sources said.

The Navy jacket, according to Mather's friends here, was a memento of his service as a lieutenant in the Navy after graduating from Yale in 1966.

He served four years and in the last year was in a unit clearing harbours in then South Vietnam.

Today his schooner is in a captive berth in a southern harbour while its owner waits for what Mr Mokhtar has called a signal of Hanoi's sincerity.

CSO: 4200/682

12 April 1985

INTERNATIONAL RELATIONS, TRADE AND AID

BRIEFS

GREETINGS SENT TO PAKISTAN--Hanoi VNA March 22 -- President of the State Council Truong Chinh today sent his warm greetings to Mohammad Ziaul Haq, president of the Islamic Republic of Pakistan, on the occasion of the Pakistan Day (March 23). He wished the Pakistani people prosperity and happiness and the friendly relations between Vietnam and Pakistan further development. On this occasion, Foreign Minister Nguyen Co Thach sent a message of greetings to his Pakistani counterpart, Sahabzada Yaqub Ali Kahn. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0818 GMT 23 Mar 85]

DELEGATION ATTENDS OCEANOGRAPHIC CONFERENCE--Hanoi VNA March 23 -- A Vietnamese delegation led by Professor Dr Dang Ngoc Thanh, deputy director of the Vietnam Institute of Sciences, attended the 13th general assembly of the Intergovernmental Oceanographic Commission (IOC) opened in Paris recently. In his speech delivered on March 19, Professor Dr Dang Ngoc Thanh presented Vietnam's oceanographic survey and research in service of economic and social development. He voiced Vietnam's support to the IOC's program aimed at helping developing countries build scientific and technical infrastructure of oceanographic research, thus enabling them to make full use of natural resources in the seas and oceans and contribute to safeguarding water environment in the spirit of the international convention adopted by the third conference on the sea law held by the United Nations in New York in 1982. While in Paris, the Vietnamese delegation met with officials of professional organizations under the IOC, organizations for scientific research on west Pacific, and many oceanographers. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1523 GMT 23 Mar 85]

CEREMONY HELD AT SATELLITE SITE--Hanoi VNA March 23 -- A ceremony on a new socialist labour emulation drive was held in Ho Chi Minh City today between Soviet experts and Vietnamese workers now working at the construction site of a ground-satellite communication station, the "Louts 2," in the city (the second of the kind in the country). Among those present at the ceremony were Hoang Ban, deputy general director of the general department of posts and telecommunications; and M.V. Alexandrov, head of the Soviet expert's team working at the project. The two sides strive to accomplish the first stage of construction at the end of April 1985 in commemoration of the 10th anniversary of the city's liberation and the 40th anniversary of the victory over fascism. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 1608 GMT 23 Mar 85]

JPRS-SEA-85-060
12 April 1985

GENERAL TO VISIT INDIA--At the invitation of Indian Defense Minister Narasimha Rao, a military delegation of the SRV, led by Senior General Van Tien Dung, a minister of defense, will pay an official friendship visit to the Republic of India in the near future. [Text] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 2300 GMT 23 Mar 85]

CSO: 4209/305

PARTY ACTIVITIES AND GOVERNMENT

BRIEFS

PROVINCE AWARDED GOLD STAR--In accordance with Article 100 of the SRV's Constitution, and in line with the Council of Ministers' proposal, Chairman Truong Chinh of the SRV Council of State on 19 March signed a decision awarding a Gold Star Order to the people, cadres, and combatants of Binh Tri Thien Province for their great contributions and achievements during the years of revolutionary struggle and the fight against foreign invasion, and in the building and protection of the socialist fatherland. [TEXT] [Hanoi Domestic Service in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 22 Mar 85]

CSO: 4209/305

ECONOMIC PLANNING, TRADE AND FINANCE

SOUTHERN ADMINISTRATIONS CONDUCT FIRM MARKET MANAGEMENT

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 26 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Market Management and Reform; Upholding Revolutionary, Self-Sufficient Will To Build, Protect the Socialist Fatherland"]

[Text] Hau Giang Province: Socialist Commerce Controls Trade in Nearly All Products

In conjunction with active control of goods from their location of production, the Hau Giang Province commerce sector has constantly emphasized the strengthening and streamlining of trade corporations at all provincial, district, city and town levels and in the marketing cooperative network. This widespread network has begun to well-assure delivery of goods to the hands of the consumer in promptly supporting production and the lives of the people. Compared with the beginning of last year, the entire province now has an additional 100 points selling the goods of state-operated trade and 300 selling the goods of marketing cooperatives. Included in this number are many stores expanded on a large scale and doing a business of one-half to one million dong daily. The entire province has 1,600 hamlets, more than 50 percent with marketing cooperative stores. Socialist commerce here has basic control of the trade in nearly all products supporting production and the lives of the people.

Business labor division within the socialist commerce sector has been carried out simultaneously with expansion of the trade network. Provincial level commerce organizes good sources and wholesale sales. District and town commercial corporations organize goods sources and wholesale sales for cooperatives, sell goods at cost to cadres, workers and civil servants, and conduct direct retail sales at economic and technical centers and in key population areas. Marketing cooperatives directly purchase agricultural products and food and conduct retail sales of consumer goods to the people. On the basis of labor division and decentralization to expand business, the Hau Giang commerce sector during the past year made 100 million dong and invested in the construction of additional material and technical facilities such as additional warehouses and stores in Can Tho, Phung Hiep, Long My, O Mon and Thot Not. Thanks to this, the sector has had the conditions for controlling many goods on the spot: increasing pork sales by 12 percent or more than 14,000 tons; increasing sugar-cane sales by 50 percent or more than 60,000 tons; and doubling the planned level of vegetable and fruit sales to assist in promoting the transformation of private commerce and well-managing the market.

Ho Chi Minh City: Expands Business Cooperation Form

Organizing business cooperation between the state and private commerce in a number of goods sectors, Ho Chi Minh City commerce has mobilized the assets of large businessmen, including goods and cash, worth 200 million dong; while simultaneously managing an appreciable part of the business volume, amounting to about 800 million dong monthly. Of all the businessmen in the food and beverage sector paying Category A business taxes, 107 are operating business cooperatives (13 under city management and 94 under precinct management) and 63 have transferred to state-operated work. Within the service sector, 148 businessmen have been organized into business cooperatives, comprising a large portion of the tailoring, beauty shop and barber trades.

Along with expansion of the state-operated and cooperative service network, the application of business cooperation forms within the commercial service sector has assisted in initial price management and stabilization in primary services. During 1984, service and support to daily living, including that conducted by state-operated facilities, cooperatives and business cooperation, earned a business income of more than 676 million dong.

The small merchants have initially been reorganized by each goods sector. More than 116,000 people have registered for business in accordance with the guidance and management of state-operated commerce and the local administration. A number with the necessary conditions or just beginning operation have been assisted by the local administration in transferring to production. Compared with the beginning of 1984, the number of small merchants within the city has declined by more than 12,000.

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CSO: 4209/298

AGRICULTURE

SONG BE PROVINCE PROMOTES GRAIN, EXPORT GOODS PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Feb 85 p 1

[Unattributed article: "Song Be Province Promotes Grain Production, Develops Export Goods"]

[Text] During 1984, the grain output of Song Be Province attained 187,000 tons (a per capita average of 320 kilograms, 20 kilograms more than the planned level proposed up to 1985). Of the subsidiary food, grain and short-term industrial crops, the greatest progress was made in peanuts, in area, yields and output. The output value of local industry and small industry and handicrafts increased by about 20 percent over 1983 and many products attained and exceeded planned levels.

During 1985, Song Be has an objective of striving to attain 180,000 tons of grain, 13,500 tons of peanuts, 210,000 tons of sugarcane and 500 hectares of rubber; increasing the output value of industry and small industry and handicrafts by more than 21 percent over the 1984 level; and striving to attain more than 900 million dong in export goods.

First of all, the province is concentrating efforts on the supervision of primary level units in basically completing agricultural cooperativization, bringing 75 percent of the families and farming land into cooperatives and production collectives, emphasizing the strengthening and quality improvement of these units to have sufficient capabilities for formulating plans and successfully achieving the steps of product contracting; and closely connecting agriculture with forestry, strongly developing trade sectors, and increasing the income of the cooperative member. In the work of building the district and strengthening the district level, Song Be is giving attention to decentralization and assignment to a number of sectors while simultaneously promoting agricultural transformation, achieving combined and united business, and expanding the socialist trade network. During this year, the province will use 25,000 tons of grain in the purchase of agricultural and industrial products, actively control goods and money, and strengthen the management of the grain, agricultural and forestry product, and small industry and handicraft goods markets.

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CSO: 4209/298

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

SOUTHERN STEEL MILLS, CLOTHING FACTORIES ACCELERATE PRODUCTION

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Southern Rolled Steel Joint Enterprise Produces 4,872 Tons; Federation of Clothing Enterprises Produces Many New Patterns"]

[Text] Since the beginning of the year, due to active concern for materials, expansion of joint business and coordination with local areas possessing large amounts of discarded material, promotion of scrap iron and steel processing, and mobilization of stored material for production, the Southern Rolled Steel Joint Enterprise has produced 4,872 tons of rolled steel, achieving 69.6 percent of the planned level for the 1st quarter, including 3,769 tons of steel rolled into products and 886 tons of various types of steel wire or 125.7 percent of the planned quarter level. The four steel rolling plants of Bien Hoa, Nha Be, Vikimco and Tan Binh are all seeking every means to reduce the percentage of substandard products to the lowest level, striving to raise the capacity of the blast furnaces, and struggling to complete and exceed the planned production levels by 30,000 tons of rolled steel during 1985.

The Federation of Ready-Made Clothing Enterprises (in Ho Chi Minh City), emphasizing conservation of supplies and raw materials and research in new patterns and appearances, has created an appreciable amount of foreign exchange, assisting in stabilizing and expanding production in many enterprises of the federation. The Nha Be Ready-Made Clothing Enterprise, by credit contract sewing and readiness to sew the most difficult patterns from just a few hundred pieces to major orders, has created customer stability and expanded its contract sewing for foreign exchange to self-acquire many modern sewing machines. The Viet Tien Ready-Made Clothing Enterprise has emphasized the application of scientific and technical advances to all three sewing, cutting and pattern perception steps; has at the same time prepared sufficient raw materials for the entire year of 1985, has expanded the piecework wage system to each shop, and has a policy of prompt bonuses and fines, and has achieved and surpassed the planned level for the 1st quarter by 10 percent.

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HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

APATITE MINE ENCOURAGES ADDITIONAL EFFORTS

Hanoi NHAN DAN in Vietnamese 27 Feb 85 pp 1, 4

[Unattributed article: "Producing Additional Thousands of Tons of Ore"]

[Text] The Lao Cai Apatite Mine, besides striving to successfully achieve the primary plan, also has a movement for the manual production of lump 2 ore in order to have additional raw materials for supplying the facilities producing roasted phosphate fertilizer. Most of the workers and cadres are participating in the movement. Members of the Soviet specialist team at the mine are also actively participating. Sections and sectors of the mine have rationally arranged labor to both assure completion of the primary mission and to actively utilize the time to organize cadres and workers in ore production. Many units have doubled their output levels. The entire mine has extracted more than 25,000 tons of lump 2 ore. This amount of ore has assisted the chemicals sector to complete its mission in the 1981-1985 5-year plan of producing 400,000 tons of phosphate fertilizer, assisted the mine to earn additional income, further constructed the projects supporting daily living, and contributed nearly 70,000 dong to the border defense fund. Each worker and cadre participating in this movement has produced an average of 7.67 tons of lump 2 ore, surpassing the proposed level by 1.67 tons.

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CSO: 4209/298

HEAVY INDUSTRY AND CONSTRUCTION

BRIEFS

CEMENT PRODUCTION INCREASES--Hanoi VNA March 22 -- Local cement works in Vietnam last year produced 160,000 tons of cement, accounting for 8.4 percent of the country's total production, and helping it to increase by 2.4 times over 1981. Over recent years, 53 small local cement works have been added to the state-run cement plants. These establishments last year turned out 3,500 tons of white cement -- a precious material used to make flooring and decorative tiles and previously imported from abroad. This year, they plan to produce from 220,000 to 230,000 tons of cement, including eight to ten tons of white cement. [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0807 GMT 23 Mar 85 OW]

HOA BINH HYDROELECTRIC PROJECT--Hanoi VNA March 22 -- Workers at the Hoa Binh hydroelectric power project on the Da River on March 20 started digging the system of eight penstocks of the eight turbo-generators. The Hoa Binh power project is under construction with Soviet assistance in Ha Son Binh Province, southwest of Hanoi. Together with the continued building of the main dam, the starting of the construction of the penstock system shall enable the commission of the first 240-mu turbo-generator in 1987. Young workers and technicians taking part in building this system have set for themselves the target of completing 60 meters of the penstock feeding water to the first turbo-generator just on the opening of the 12th World Student and Youth Festival in Moscow (July 1985). [Text] [Hanoi VNA in English 0725 GMT 22 Mar 85 OW]

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